THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

IT IS interesting to note the spirit in which the two organs of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, we mean the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News*, view the debate on the passing of the Ilbert Bill. The *Englishman* says :

The debate which took place in the Legislative Council, last Friday, on the final passing of Mr. Ilbert's very much amended and re-amended proposition into law, is full of suggestiveness, both as to the circumstances which have accompanied the conduct of the successful agitation against the principles embodied in the original draft of the measure, and the nature of the support upon which Lord Ripon has, unfortunately for himself, been obliged to rely. Some of the addresses delivered by the native gentlemen who are members of the Council, on Friday, are especially useful, as illustrating the dangers which will always have to be encountered by any English Viceroy whose term of office has unfortunately been distinguished by the stirring up racial prejudices.

The special peril attaching to the rash endeavours, on the part of the executive, to initiate new legislative proposals which would affect the mutual relations of the great variety of races who inhabit this country, is shown by the astutely put point which was made by the Maharaja of Darbhanga. His highness, who, in the formulation of his protest against the passing of the amended Bill of Mr. Ilbert, has, no doubt, had the advantage of being assisted by the experience of Mr. Kristodas Pal and other Bengali gentlemen whose intelligence is equal to the standard of that which exists in any legislative assembly in the world—was perfectly in the right, when he pointed out that Mr. Ilbert had widened the issues which were originally raised—to such an extent that the question before the Council was no longer the status of the European defendant with reference to a Hindu magistrate, but the entire question of the advisability of reforming the Criminal Procedure Act. It is true that the Maharaja in deference to the suggestion of the Viceroy, courteously refrained from pressing the right which Mr. Ilbert's indiscretion had given him, to insist upon raising, at the present moment, the whole question of the conditions under which natives of this country, accused of criminal offences, are tried. But it should never have been necessary for Lord Ripon to place himself under an obligation such as was created by the unwisdom of Mr. Ilbert—to the native gentlemen who are members of Council.

Again :

On the other hand, the Maharaja of Darbhanga was not justified in suggesting that any discussion on a proposed amendment of the judicial codes can be sensibly affected by such a consideration as is suggested by the sentence in which he declared that :—"The Indians are a conquered race ; the Europeans are conquerors ; and it is preposterous to think that the conquered race and the conquerors can ever legally be put on terms of equality." For the sake of the future of India we implore the Maharaja of Darbhanga and his friends to reconsider the facts which his highness so curiously misinterprets. The people of Bengal—for example—have never, as a body, been conquered by the English. There are some races in this country who, by the assistance of a small body of Englishmen, succeeded in crushing the supremacy of certain other races with whom they had neither racial nor religious sympathies—and by whom they were being cruelly oppressed. The result of the assistance which the English gave to the oppressed races is, that they have been entrusted with the political administration of India.

It is something to see the *Englishman* acknowledge that Bengal was never conquered by the English. It affords us no small satisfaction to observe that the *Englishman* has considerably moderated its tone towards the children of the soil.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS thus begins an article on the subject :

The debate in the Council on Friday last, we take to be most unfortunate to the Government. The Maharajah of Durbhanga brought forward an amendment about which many different opinions might have been formed and which could not but embarrass the Government. Now that the debate is over, it would appear that this amendment was brought forward as a matter of hope rather than as a matter of earnest legislation. The object was to force the hand of the Government, and to obtain from the Viceroy such a declaration of policy or principles as should destroy the effect of the Settlement of which the Bill then before the Council was the outcome. The Government did right to avoid the trap laid for it, though whether it was to the dignity and reputation of the Maharajah of Durbhunga to be a party to such a proceeding is a matter about which everyone must form his own opinion. The amendment let in Kristo Dass Pal and Mr. Ameer Ali who, with exceeding bad taste, took up a decidedly anti-English attitude. They complained against the Settlement because it was English; and they wanted trial by jury on the very abstract ground that trial by jury had been given to Englishmen.

Did not one of the speakers say that in a country where the Punchayet system had prevailed from time immemorial the jury system could not be considered an exotic ?

THE WRITER continues :

Lord Ripon wandered away from the point, and sang a song of triumph which the Bill did not justify; which the compromise made ludicrous; and which events are likely to strongly condemn. It is all very well for His Excellency to talk about maintaining the principle of the Bill—maintaining the policy of the Government of India. He does not seem to appreciate the position of England in India and the folly of making continual declarations of policy which only serve to show that England is still just as foreign in India as she ever was; that in effect, the Government, instead of drawing nearer to the people, is year by year drifting further off from them. It is a matter of satisfaction, therefore, to find Mr. Evans speaking out with a plainness intended to prevent any misconstruction or any misapprehension of his meaning. He will not allow the Government nor the natives to fall into error as regards the attitude and views of the European community. The Viceroy may seek to delude himself, and the natives may indulge in the pleasant pastime of humouring him to the top of his bent ; but Mr. Evans has other duties to perform, and declines to pose as an actor when he has to do his duty as a man of honour entrusted with the defence of the interests of his countrymen. His speech was a rebuke to the oiled astuteness of Kristo Dass Pal and to the self-love and weakness of Lord Ripon. The European community have accepted the present compromise for sake of peace. They have not abandoned their contention ; they do not intend to abandon it; and, as Mr. Evans solemnly warned the Government, if it is necessary, the European community will still defend its rights. Lord Ripon may think that he has won a victory; but a few more such victories would make Government by England in India an impossibility.

We must confess that Mr. Evans' outspokenness gave a rude shock to the *amour propre* of Government.

OUR CONTEMPORARY then remarks :

One does not go to the Legislative Council to see a comic exhibition ; and yet, on Friday, there was a comic element at work which cannot but provoke scorn and derision outside. Mr. Ameer Ali, as a matter of course, appears as the spokesman of the people of India. The last time he was the spokesman of his own community—where he got his commission from no one knows—and why he, rather than Kristo Das Pal should be the spokesman of the people of India is one of those mysteries it takes a native Member of the Legislative Council to understand. We are glad to know that he is the "honourable friend of the Viceroy ; but why in the name of nyum nyum will they exhibit the warmth of their friendship before an inattentive and careless audience. The dignity of the Council, now-a-days, seems the last thing thought of. We have a fashion of flattery instead of a fashion of the hardest sense and the best experience. At one time Kristo Das Pal did his best to praise Lord Ripon to his face ; and now we have Mr. Ameer Ali doing the same thing, only in a louder style and in a worse form. And the Viceroy with a sort of coy delight allows himself to be spoken of in a way which might do very well in a cheap native news-paper, but which is altogether below the dignity of the Council and below the important occasion. It would have been better if Lord Ripon had passed by Mr. Ameer Ali's exceeding kindness in so openly patronising His Lordship ; but we suppose that His Lordship has a sense of the comic, and that in order to indulge that sense, and to make Mr. Ameer Ali wholly ridiculous, he took up with his fulsomeness, and gently and quaintly deprecated its application to himself considering "the many eminent men who have preceded him in the office which he now holds." We do trust that some one with a touch of manliness in him will put an end to the kind of thing we point to ; especially when it breaks out in the Legislative Council ; and we would ask Mr. Ameer Ali to moderate his patriotism and to mitigate his Indianism, and be content to do his duty without referring to the people of India ; for, beyond all question, the people of India know very little about him and care a great deal less.

Tastes differ.

OUR CONTEMPORARY thus concludes :

The Bill is passed; the agitation is for the present suspended; but we have to wait until May 1st before the Bill will come into law. Meantime, it will be circulated to Local Governments; and we shall be much deceived if they do not point out the very considerable difficulties in the way of carrying out its provisions; which, it must be borne in mind, emanated entirely from the Government. We may here say that we shall not be surprised if the Secretary of State *veto* the Bill. If he do so, it will be a good thing if that *veto* operates to quash the whole matter. Otherwise, the Anglo-Indian community will have to again assert themselves, and will have this time the added benefit of being able to appeal to the people of England on grounds about which there can be no mistake, and about which there can be no party differences. Should the Bill not be *vetoed*, then, as Mr. Evans said, the Europeans "will claim those principles of law and natural justice and will stand on the *status quo ante* of 1872."

So the battle has not yet ended.

TUESDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

THE RAJA of Narsingarh has abolished all transit duties hitherto levied in his State, except the duty on opium. The Rawat of Rajghur has also abolished transit duties in his State, except the duty on opium.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S London Correspondent has the following anent the agitation against the Bengal Tenancy Bill :

With regard to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I am glad to say that the agitation against it here is growing, notwithstanding the recent severe illness of Mr. Roper Lethbridge, I hear that as soon as Parliament meets, a month hence, the iniquitous provisions of the Bill will be prominently brought forward by the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., and other recognised champions of the landed interest in the House of Commons, as well as in the House of Lords—and they will be supported by the whole strength of the Conservative party. And Lord Stanley of Alderley is working up a strong contingent of Radicals, who will aid the Conservatives on this question, on the ground that the violation of the Permanent Settlement really means increased taxation of India, and that the ryots will be the chief sufferers by Lord Ripon's grasping and confiscatory policy. Mr. Henry Bell's exceedingly able pamphlet on the subject, which has been widely circulated in the Press and among members of Parliament, has arrested the attention of all those who distrust the Socialistic tendencies of the present *regime*; and has confirmed the impression produced by the pamphlets, already in circulation here, of Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. Fleetwood Pellew, and Mr. Dacosta.

NASIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, Mirza Rasa, has been appointed a probationer in the Native Civil Service, and posted to the Amritsar district.

THE PAPER-MAKERS of Sialkot recently submitted a petition, representing that their trade had declined of late, partly in consequence of the rivalry of jail-made paper. After consultation with local authorities, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that, although the paper manufactory in the jail should not for the present be abolished, the prices of the jail-made paper must be fixed at the full market rate. Should there still be reason to believe that the jail manufacture operates injuriously on private enterprise, His Honor thinks that some other suitable form of jail labour ought to be substituted for it.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers :

In Belgium, no execution has taken place since the accession of the present king, as it is impossible to obtain his signature to a death-warrant, though the punishment of death is retained in the Belgium Criminal Code. In France, the juries always discover "extenuating circumstances" to save the life of the accused. In Germany, the death sentence is scarcely ever pronounced, or carried into effect when pronounced ; the only man executed during the past 25 years in Prussia was Hodel, who fired at the Emperor in 1878. In Italy executions are very rare ; Russia, whom we are so ready to believe behind us in the race of civilization, abolished the penalty of death more than a century ago, the Empress Catherine saying :—"We must punish crime without imitating it. The punishment of death is rarely anything but a useless barbarity." The Swiss Cantons abolished capital punishment in 1874 ; and yet the criminal calender of each and every one of these states compares favourably with that of England, which witnesses some 15 or 20 judicial murders every year.

Yet the Native juries of Bengal are condemned, because they sometime hesitate to return a verdict of guilty in cases involving capital sentence.

WE TAKE the following from our Madras contemporary, the *Hindu* :

Mr. J. W. Wroughten, an Assistant Superintendent of the evenue Survey, 3rd party, had come on circuit to Kudimangalam village on 12th December 1883, and stopped there until the 17th.

The complainant, the village headman, being required on the 12th and 13th, to show him the i. e. boundary of the village, he together with Kavalgers and others, rendered all the necessary assistance for the purpose.

In pursuance of Mr. W—'s order and that of the peons on his behalf, the complainant supplied him with things at an expense of Re. 1-12 as. which Mr. W. did not pay in spite of repeated demands.

At about 7 A.M. on the 15th when complainant was collecting *kists* and granting receipts, Mr. Wroughten came there with a stick in hand, furiously striding towards the complainant, and with no ceremony whatever violently laying hold of his arms, dragged him forth from his pials kept pushing him by the neck all along the way from his house to Mr. W. 's tent and belabored him on the way with the cudgel in his hand.

On getting to the tent, he gave the village headman a fixed stand just outside the tent in the open sun, and drew a ring around, bidding him not to stir even an inch on pain of death. Thus charmed in the centre of the magic ring, he was spitted at, belabored with the stick, and kicked with boots. At every fresh administration of the stick, hand, or leg, as the case may be, Mr. W. cried loudly "Have you yet to learn to make good supply ?" The Native has applied for a departmental inquiry.

It is a pity that no criminal action is instituted.

WE TAKE the following items of personal intelligence from the last number of the Journal of the National Indian Association :

Mr. J. C. Bose, B. Sc. London, has taken the degree of B. A. in the University of Cambridge (Natural Science Tripos). He also obtained Honours in Physics in the last B. Sc. Examination of the University of London.

Mr. P. N. Roy has passed the Second M. B. C. M. Examination of the University of Glasgow.

Mr. Ashutosh Mitra has been elected a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society.

Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Colabavala has joined Lincoln's Inn.

Kumar Sri Harbhamji Ravaji of Morvi, has been elected a Resident Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma and Mr. Salig Ram Bias Non-Resident Members.

Arrival.—Mr. Shasibhushan Sarbadhicary, from Lahore.

Departure.—Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, B. A., for Bombay.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

WE TAKE from the *Indian Nation* the following analysis of the results of the last First Arts examination in the Calcutta University:

Presidency College 63. General Assembly's Institution 75. Free Church Institution 70. Metropolitan Institution 62. Patna College 18. Canning College (Lucknow) 9. City College 36. Mussorie School 2. Agra College 3. Govt. College (Ajmere) 1. St. Thomas College (Colombo) 2. Joypore Maharaja's College 1. St. Thomas (Muree) 1. St. George's College 2. Chittagong College 7. Rajshaye College 22. Krishnagore College 7. Serampore College 5. Benares College 1. St. Xaviers College 11. Dacca College 55. St. Pauls School, Darjiling 1. L. M. College [Benares] 2. Sanskrit College 10. Muir Central College 9. Berhampore College 7. Lamartiniere College 2. Jabbalpur H. School 11. Ravenshaw College 5. Midnapore College 4. Hugli College 35. Burdwan College 17. Albert College 5. Doveton College 12. L. M. Institution (Bhowanipur) 15. Bethune School 2. F. C. Normal School 2. Bishop Cotton School [Simla] 4. Prince of Wales College 1. Trinity College Kandy 2. Govt High School, Rangoon. 2.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR says:

"The Bombay community is to be congratulated on the success of homœopathic practice in the city. That success was evidenced by the presence, on the primises of the Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary at Kalbadevi on Friday evening, of leading citizens of both classes, including the Hon Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, the Hon. Mr. Mandik etc. The best feature of the meeting was the cordiality with which Europeans and natives worked for the common cause. Such earnest good will augurs well for the future of the country..... Most of these gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of Dr. Sircar and Dr. Rajendar Dutt, and it would have done their hearts good to have heard how kindly our Calcutta friends are thought of in the far west."

There is a talk of the establishment of an Homœopathic Hospital in Calcutta under the auspices of His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

THE NORTH STAR, published at Darlington, Denham, has in its review of the "Dying Year" the following remarks on the Bengal Tenancy Bill:

The Bengal Tenancy Bill has added to this dissatisfaction, and it is calculated to bring about prejudices even of a worse character than those which the Land Legislation for Ireland have created. It has been described by a native paper in Bengal as "that ungodly measure of wholesale robbery—a measure which threatens to create an agrarian revolution." And should that creation be brought about England may find herself confronted with a codition of things that may eclipse the Mutiny.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in transcribing the following remarks of the *Bombay Gazette* on Mr. Nowrozji Furdonji C. I. E.:

A public dinner was given to him on Saturday evening, at which the representatives of the different sections of the native community were present, and the most cordial testimony was borne to the high personal character and unwearied exertions of Mr. Nowrozjee in the public service. There are now not many men living who were present in Afghanistan with Sir Alexander Burns in 1836. Mr. Nowrozjee, then a young man of 19, contributed to this journal an account of the state of things then prevailing in Kabul. He was more actively connected with journalism subsequently, and appears to have made and unmade editors at the office of our local contemporary before Mr. Robert Knight found that he could wield a pen. While female education of the modern kind was almost unknown in India, Mr. Nowrozjee took a prominent part in organising associations for the education of Parsee girls. For many years he was interpreter of the High Court and was second translator. Since he retired upon his pension he has given much valuable time to the careful study of the Municipal affairs of the city. Perhaps if he had given less care and attention to the many subjects coming from time to time before the Corporation and the Town Council, he would have been more popular with his colleagues. But not even his opponents would be willing to refuse their cordial recognition of the unwearied industry with which he has set himself to master subjects often difficult and sometimes abstruse, and of the disinterestedness with which he has fought what he has conceived to be the cause of Municipal economy and progress. He has earned for himself the designation of the Joe Hume of the Bombay Municipality, and certainly neither the Corporation nor the Town Council would be complete without the presence of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. It is very creditable to the native community that they have so cordially ratified the distinction conferred by the Government on Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, who has attained popularity without having ever been charged with practising the arts of the demagogue. He has won for himself by his consistency and straight-forwardness the esteem of all classes. And the Companionship of the Indian Empire which the Government has conferred upon him is a just acknowledgment of varied services rendered during a long and honourable life.

ACCORDING to certain returns published in England there were last year about four millions of Englishmen abroad. Of these 2,881,167 were in the dominions of foreign Powers, while 89,798 were in India, and 988,934 were in our colonies and dependencies.

THURSDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

WE HAVE received a copy of the letter presented by the Council of the East India Association to the Chancellor of the Exchequer relating to the abolition of the duties upon gold and silver articles so that Indian manufacture may be placed upon perfectly Free Trade terms in their relations to the mother country and the reply of the Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As the correspondence has already appeared in the daily papers we do not see the necessity of reproducing it. We are, however, thankful to the East Indian Association for their earnest endeavours to serve India in this matter.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Proceedings of the annual Educational Conference of the district of Sitapur in Oudh held on the 5th October last together other educational returns relating to the district. The Deputy Inspector of the district took an important part in the proceedings and the Conference was graced by the presence of the district officials of all grades. There are altogether 112 educational institutions in Sitapur of which only one school teaches up to the Entrance standard. Twenty three of these schools are private. The number of pupils on the rolls was 5,356 and the average attendance 4090. The address of the Deputy Inspector of schools comprised many topics of importance, the most significant of which was the voluntary contributions made to the education fund by the talookdars and the native gentry generally.

SOME idea of the influence of the Calcutta Exhibition upon the traffic of the East Indian Railway, says the *Pioneer*, is given by the returns of the Company for the first twelve days of the year. The earnings during that time amount in round numbers to Rs. 18,40,000, or more than two lakhs in excess of what was made during the corresponding days of 1883. Some of this increase has no doubt come about in the ordinary course of expansion, but ordinary receipts do dot rise at the rate of 60 lakhs a year. And yet the East Indian Railway has shewn no consideration to the visitors to the Exhibition.

THE INDU-PROKASH is not quite correct in saying that the jury for the trial of European British subjects will not consist of a majority of Europeans and Americans. The jury must always consist of an uneven number, and as the European British subject under the law shall always have the right to claim that at least half the jury shall consist of Europeans and Americans, the majority must necessarily consist of such persons.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following shocking telegram from Bombay:

Bombay January 23.—A Parsee student of the Grant Medical College has been rusticated for insulting a number of young ladies who are students in the institution. These ladies have been to the students' class under the new rules affecting medical education in the institution.

The male students have recently manifested a strong objection to the admission of young women into the classes. The girls who have been received into the classes are seven in number—four being Parsees, and the other three Europeans. These young ladies have been hissed in public by the male students, some of whom have addressed them in coarse language. On one occasion the lady students were pelted with small stones by the boys who are supposed—in accordance with the regulations of the institution—to be their colleagues in the task of receiving a medical and surgical education.

It is stated in Bombay that the professors of the Grant Medical College have strong objections to teaching mixed classes. Their objection has special reference to the difficulty of adequately giving instruction in anatomy to a class composed of different sexes. It has, therefore, been suggested that—at least so far as affects certain departments—the classes should be divided. Such an arrangement would be facilitated by the employment of the services of Miss Pechey, the lady doctor who has recently arrived from England.

WE OBSERVE that two young ladies from the Bethune College, Miss Kamini Sen, and Miss Koomodini Khastgiri, have successfully passed the First Arts Examination. Three other Indian girls have passed from Missionary Colleges.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has the following:

Rather a remarkable circumstance in this examination was the appearance of a blind boy belonging to a district school at Sirsa. He is of course unable to read or to write but he knows by heart all the books studied by his class-fellows in English, Urdu and Persian, and he solves questions in Arithmetic with surprising rapidity. As it was impossible to examine him in Calligraphy and reading at sight he was allowed Minimum Pass Marks for these subjects. He was examined orally and he has taken a remarkably good place standing 27th in the order of merit.

REFERRING to the remarks of Sir Richard Garth in his minute on the Court Fees Bill and his suggestion for the reduction of stamp fees, a correspondent suggests that a portion of the surplus arising from the Court fees might well be applied to the improvement of the machinery for the administration of justice. The Judges are everywhere well remunerated, it is true, but their establishments are scandalously ill-paid. Really to purify the fountain of justice it is necessary that the amlas should be so remunerated as to leave no pretext for peculation and corruption. This question was strongly set forth in the letter of the High Court No. 3088 dated 22nd November 1867 by Sir Barnes Peacock and his colleagues. People who so handsomely fee Government for the modicum of justice meted out to them ought at least to be secured from molestation at the hands of the underpaid and half-starved officers of the Courts.

THE TOTAL net value of gold imported into India during the period from April to December 1883 was Rs. 4,48,96,528, and of silver Rs. 3,81,38,299. Coins and bullion received in the mints of Calcutta and Bombay during the same period is valued at Rs. 2,45,40,678, of which Rs. 2,16,22,310 worth were coined and examined.

FRIDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

PRIVATE KELLY, of the Cheshire Regiment, was tried at Lahore on the 29th and 30th ultimo, for causing the death of a *mehter* at Peshawur. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, whereupon the Judge acquitted him. The line of defence set up was insanity. Insanity is becoming rather common in these days.

IT IS SAID that the post of Dewan of Kolhapore has been offered to Rai Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Rao Ranade, First Class Subordinate Judge, under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. A better selection could not be made.

WE WERE wrong in stating last week that Mr. Henderson is bracketted with Babu Krishna Komul Bhuttacharjea as the nominee of the Law Faculty for the Tagore Law Professorship. Babu Krishna Komul Bhuttacharjea, we are informed, is the sole nominee of the Faculty.

THE GREAT HOLLOWAY, the healer of humanity, is dead. He has died at the ripe old age of 84. He amassed a princely fortune, but he gave it away like a prince. A correspondent says, no other Englishman of his time spent one-half or even a fourth as much upon charitable objects.

THE PIONEER, while taking a distorted view of the scope of the Ilbert Act, is obliged to admit that the Government could not fairly meet in the face the jury difficulty raised by the Maharaja of Durbhanga's amendment. It says:

The Government evaded the difficulty by insisting on the crudeness of the proposal and the impossibility of passing it without consultation with the local authorities. But this laid them open to the damaging retort that the change by which European British subjects were to become triable by jury before a Magistrate of the District, and were empowered to claim a jury before a Sessions Judge in non-jury districts, had been introduced without any such previous consultation, and that several of the other amendments lay wholly outside the scope of the original Bill and of the questions with which the Select Committee were empowered to deal. The sting of this retorts ies in the force with which it applies to the entire measure.

Comments on the above are superfluous.

THE RAILWAY which General Tchernaieff, the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan, purposes to make from Tashkend to Khiva, through Bokhara, will be on the Blecher system. This kind of railway is a species of raised road, the rails being laid on raised sleepers of a peculiar construction. At first camels will be used for drawing the carriages, but will be replaced subsequently by other locomotive power. The line will follow the track of the caravan route.

SATURDAY 2ND, FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from Bankipore:

Eleven of the non-official members of the Patna Municipality, out of a total of twenty-six, of which ten are official, have placed on record their opinion that the Patna Municipality is quite ripe for the elective franchise, meetings have been held at which the proposal for the elections of Municipal representatives was carried unanimously. It is stated that no meeting of the Commissioners was ever held to discuss this question; and statements made in the Chairman's note, quoted by Mr. Beverley in the Bengal Council, are in no way the expression of the views held by the Commissioners.

ALTHOUGH so many Native Princes and Chiefs have visited Calcutta at this Exhibition season the local charities we are sorry to note have not benefitted much. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has however presented Rs. 4,000 to the District Charitable Society and Rs. 500 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the Guikwar of Baroda formally inaugurated the State Bank yesterday. This measure has given satisfaction to the mercantile community of the State.

A REMARKABLY self-made man of this city, Babu Khetter Mohun Dey, died yesterday. He began life with Rs. 2 a month and has left, it is rumoured, a fortune of sixteen lakhs of rupees. He was a supplier of clothing.

THE TIMES has an obituary notice of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. We give the following extracts from it:

Keshub Chunder Sen will not be considered by those who have in the future to measure the full significance of his life and teaching fortunate in the moment of his death. Had he died ten years ago, shortly after his return to India from that visit to England which seemed to promise the revelation of a new religion, blending the practical and the spiritual in a manner that would commend itself to all Hindus, he would have been handed down to posterity as the possible prophet and regenerator of his race and religion. It is not going too far to say that the expectations formed in 1870 have been either disappointed or remain unrealized, and unless Keshub Chunder Sen finds a successor worthy of the mission it is clear that the Brahmo Somaj will be regarded in the future as a passing incident, and not as a distinct epoch in the progress and development of Hindooism. . . . . .

We cannot avoid the suspicion that the consequences of this schism will really be fatal to any chance of the Brahmo Somaj absorbing the whole of Hindooism within its ranks. Keshub Chunder Sen hoped to be the Nanuk of modern

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Hindooism; but altogether it will be admitted that his objects were lofty, we doubt that posterity will be able to record higher praise of him than that he detected many of the evils under which his countrymen were suffering, and that he afforded, and left them the example of a pure and laborious life. He found the Brahmo Somaj in existence, and he gave it a new impulse and direction; but it may be that in doing so he contributed more than we can yet see with sufficient clearness to its eventual dissolution and disappearance. The true Hindoo reformer has yet to be revealed.

WE THANK Messrs. Robert Morgan & Co., for a copy of the Book and Card Almanac of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for 1884. Both are beautifully executed.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1882-83. 2. Report on the Dyes and Tans of Bengal; Economic Museum. By Hugh W. M'Cann, M. A., D. Sc. 3. The British Trade Journal 1884 (Exhibition number 3.) 4. Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts Vol. VII. Part I. No. 18. By Rajendralala Mitra L.L.D. C.I.E. 5. Report on the Census of the Punjab taken on the 17th February 1881, 3 Vols. By D. C. Jelf Ibbertson B.C.S. 6. First Thoughts on Indian Music or twenty melodies composed for the Pianoforte. By Promode Kumar Tagore (C. Macmillan & Co. London.) 7. Accounts of External Land Trade of British India for six months April to September 1883. 8. The Selected Poems of Sir W. M. Jones published by Brojendrolal Das. (Popular Edition.) 9. Sacuntala or the Fatal Ring, an Indian Drama by Kalidas (Reprinted from the translation of Sir W. M. Jones.) Published by Brojendralal Das, (Popular Edition.) 10, Asiatic Researches, Vol. I. Reprinted and published by Brojendrolal Das. No. I. 11. The Vayu Purana A system of Hindu Mythology and Tradition. Vol. II. Fas IV. By Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D., C.I.E., (Bibliotheca Indica Series.) 12. How did the World evolve itself. By Sir Edmund Beckell, Bart Q. C. 13. Is Behar rack-rented—An enquiry into the condition of the Behar ryots—(Article Reprinted from the *Calcutta Review*.) 14. North British and Mercantile Insurance Co's Card Almanac for 1884. 15. Ditto Book Almanac with Diary for 1884. 16. Mahavaratha, Vana Parva Part 12, in Bengali and Sanskrit, published and distributed *gratis* by Protap Chunder Roy. 17. Ramayana in Bengali and Sanskrit, Ajodhya Kanda, Part 12, published and distributed *gratis* by Protap Chunder Roy. 18. Bijon Prasana or Poems in Bengali. By a Bengali Lady (Midnapore.) 19. *Gopal Bhar*, a Comical Journal in Bengali, Vol. II. Nos 6 and 7. 20. Short account of the official system of Education in Bengal with catalogue of the Educational Exhibits in the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84. 21. Sadhurma Palun or Adherence to one's own Religion —a Poem in Bengali, By Wooma Nath Roy. 22. Nari Bijyan or an enquiry into the subject of feeling the pulse, in Bengali By Chunder Coomar Das Kabiraj. 23. Bharuti—a Bengali monthly for Maugh 1290 B. E.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, January 28.—Lord Wolseley, speaking at a banquet on Saturday night, given by the Artists' Corps of Volunteer Rifles, said that the condition of the British Army was better than ever before, and that thirty-three thousand recruits of good physique had been enlisted last year.

30.—Mr. Cross, speaking at a banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce last night, dwelt upon the 'satisfactory progress of Indian trade, notably in wheat, and invited proposals from the different Chambers of Commerce regarding the public works in India.

31.—The Conservative whipper-in has given notice to the Conservative party of an amendment to the address on the Egyptian question. It has been arranged that Mr. Bradlaugh will appear at the bar of the House of Commons on the 11th February. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an address of congratulation from the Indians resident in England, said that all his colleagues, including the Marquis of Ripon, shared his sentiments regarding India. The British Government, he said, was also faithful to the representative of the Crown, who in the Proclamation of 1858 expressed the sentiments of the Queen, which both then and now was a guarantee for the future proceedings of England towards India.

London, February 1.—Messrs Thomas and Sons, stock brokers have been declared defaulters to the extent of eight hundred thousand pounds. The principal of the firm has absconded.

Vienna, January.—The ordinary law and trial by jury have been suspended both here and in the suburbs, owing to the committal of numerous murders and the spread of socialism.

31.—The garrison at Sinkat is in the last extremity, and it is impossible at present to relieve them.

Cairo, January 30.—General Gordon has arrived at Assouan. Baker Pasha with four thousand men is expected to advance to-morrow to relieve Toka. Seventy thousand Arabs are preparing to oppose his advance.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 4, 1884.

THE CONCORDAT.

WELL-INFORMED opinion in England seems to be strongly against the *concordat*. Sir George Campbell, by no means an opponent of English enterprise in India, it is noteworthy, takes precisely the same objections that we have taken to the compromise. In a letter to the *Times* he writes: "It seems plain that a small anomaly and inconvenience is to be remedied by creating a much greater anomaly, and a very serious administrative inconvenience. It comes to this, of 100 District Magistrates, 99 are Europeans, 1 is a Native; it is an anomaly and inconvenience that the Native should not have the same powers as Europeans, of the same office and rank. We will remedy that by levelling down the 99 Europeans, and practically saying they shall no longer exercise the powers which they have exercised without complaint for a dozen years. We create the extraordinary anomaly that the Chief Magistrate of a District is the only man debarred from exercising that jurisdiction over Europeans in regard to minor offences which is still to be freely exercised by his subordinates." And yet Lord Ripon protested in Council against the statement that the equality between the European and the Native District Magistrate had been attained by the degradation and curtailment of the powers of the former. Sir George Campbell continues:

It was the violent and unbridled character of the agitation against so small a measure which made it in my judgment a very great evil to withdraw it. Looking to the circumstances of our position in India, I shared the belief that it would never do to allow a small section of the community, not really seriously hurt, to dictate in such a way to the Government. I thought the compromise announced by Lord Northbrook quite the right thing, and made sure that the two Governments at home and in India would show a united and firm front, and speedily settle the matter. It soon appeared that it was far otherwise; the Government have negotiated, and come to terms by conceding far more than was originally demanded. I will not dwell on the political evils of a surrender that is done and cannot be undone, but I do wish to show the effects of the proposed new arrangement. The chief of the Magistrates is the District Magistrate, the most experienced, and the highest in rank, who supervises and controls the others, and distributes the work among them. Now the jurisdiction over minor offences committed by Europeans is to be wholly taken away from this Chief Magistrate, while it is left to his subordinates, a most extraordinary anomaly: to save his dignity a very cumbrous expedient has been resorted to. He has nominally concurrent jurisdiction with the Sessions Judge over a small part of the cases triable in the Court of the latter, which he may try with a Jury. I say nominally because he will never exercise that power, there is no reason why he should, he scarcely at all acts judicially only in exceptional case. His functions are principally executive and the distribution of judicial work.

He has no machinery for Jury trials, and no time for them. There is no possible reason why the cases hitherto tried by Sessions Judges should not go to their Courts as before, and such cases can be much better tried there. On the other hand owing to the position of an European in India, and the political and social question involved, it frequently happens that minor cases in which Europeans are concerned, such as assault and high-handed violence on a small scale, are just the exceptional cases which it is desirable that the Magistrate of the greatest weight and experience and political responsibility should try cases arising out of disputes between the indigo factories and the ryots in Behar for instance. These are cases which the Chief Magistrate may no longer try, and grave injury to the public service will result. In some districts, there may be no subordinate European Magistrate of sufficient position. In very many no other Magistrate may be available in whom parties would have anything like the same confidence. These are inconveniences which we are to incur in 99 cases, in order to avoid a possible inconvenience in one case. Either way, there will be an anomaly, but in the case of the few Native District Magistrates, the practical inconveniences may be obviated by taking care that there is in those districts a well-qualified European Magistrate of the second degree."

The *concordat* is not only a political blunder but a serious blow to efficient administration of justice. It is a retrograde move. It will place things in a worse position than they were in under the Act of 1872. Under it an European British subject could be tried by the Sessions Judge of the District in which he might commit an offence with the aid of a jury or assessors, as the case might be, but under the *concordat* the case must be transferred to some distant Court, if a jury be not available. So that a poor complainant must be hounded on from district to district in his pursuit for justice. This is in our humble opinion the worst feature of the new arrangement. This is the reason why we consider it a move backwards. This is the reason why we hold that we have lost more than we have gained.

The political effect of the surrender, as we had expected, has been most unfortunate. Colonel R. D. Osborn in a letter to the *Statesman* says:

"Lord Ripon's latest compromise on the Ilbert Bill has been received with no little disgust among those who have been fighting his battle at home. It is everywhere felt that his action throughout the whole of this protracted business has been pitifully weak and vacillating; and that his surrender on the Ilbert Bill implies not merely his defeat on that point, but the failure of his projects generally. These are no less distasteful to the English community than was the Ilbert Bill, and the fate of that measure has shown that, however well-intentioned a man your Viceroy may be, he has not sufficient iron in his constitution to fight a successful battle against the English residents in India. The Ilbert Bill, I take it, was very lightly regarded by those who fought upon its side in this country. It was too insignificant an affair, too disproportioned to the urgent claims of the people of India to be of any importance for its own sake. It was raised to importance because the English bureaucracy and the English residents generally selected it as their battle ground to try their strength against the reforming tendencies of a Liberal Viceroy supported by a strong Liberal majority in this country. This was the battle which Lord Ripon's supporters in this country believed themselves to be fighting, and they were determined to see him safe and victorious through it. But Lord Ripon has deserted them, and pusillanimously capitulated to the enemy at the moment when success was certain. The natural irritation excited by this desertion is heightened by the character of the compromise which has been effected. Its thorough impracticableness has been instantly discerned. A Bill brought in, nominally to remove an administrative inconvenience, has resulted in creating another and a greater one than that which it was originally directed against. A Bill which was intended to efface an invidious and unnecessary race distinction has resulted in creating yet another invidious race distinction. * * * Lord Ripon has alienated the confidence and killed the enthusiasm of his supporters in this country. They, at any rate will not expose themselves a second time to the humiliation of following a leader who goes over to the enemy just when the battle is about to begin. And without their aid and support, an Indian Viceroy is, and cannot but be, altogether powerless against the bureaucracy. However this somewhat contemptible collapse and surrender on the part of the Indian Government will prove a blessing to India if only the educated portion of the people extract the proper lesson from it. Why have the English community succeeded? Simply by reason of their greater powers of organisation. They fought together as one man in defence of their privileges, and this compactness and discipline enabled them to achieve a victory in a cause which possessed in itself no single attribute of success. The people of India may make up their mind that their friends in England can do nothing for themselves.

Such is the lesson taught by the *concordat*. It teaches the people that if they wish to be heard they must shriek as much as they can. Never mind the justness of their cause, the righteousness of the principles they may assert, the vastness of the interests they represent, their devoted loyalty and steadfast attachment to the person of their Sovereign, they cannot expect a hearing from their rulers, unless they can howl as lustily as their European fellow-subjects, use as skilfully as they the weapons of vituperation and ridicule, and practically stop the way of good government. Need we say that our countrymen, however deeply disappointed they may feel, are not equal to this dangerous game, that they would rather put up with all the ills they may be subjected to than embarrass the Queen's Government or insult Her Majesty's representative. Their motto is—Loyalty to the Crown and Justice for India, and we hope they will always remain true to it. They leave the rest in the hands of the great British Nation, their Gracious Sovereign, and God!

AGRICULTURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN BENGAL.

WE HAVE before us a thoughtful pamphlet on the above subject by a Bengal Civilian. We do not of course agree with him in his views on the

landed tenures of Bengal and in his remarks on the zemindars. But we concur with him generally as to the desirableness of collecting agricultural statistics and the functions of an Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Department, so far as the experiment has gone on, has not however fulfilled the expectations entertained of it. The work it has hitherto done has been more theoretical than practical, more on paper than otherwise. The truth is the Government must be prepared to spend more money than it has chosen to spend, and to place men at the head of the Department, who are not mere book-worms but who really understand the conditions of agriculture in this country. There is, however, one question discussed in the pamphlet which has our entire sympathy, we mean the creation of an Executive Council for Bengal. The writer asks—what is meant by the Government of Bengal? He thus himself answers the question: "Briefly, the answer might be—The Government of Bengal means the control in all respects, except those of foreign relations, of the affairs of 69½ millions of people of different nationalities and creeds, and in various stages of social progress. In other words, the Government of Bengal means the administration, in accordance with the dictates of advanced Western polity, of a country one-third larger in size than the United Kingdom and twice as populous, possessing every variety of climate, and producing every description of crop, abounding in mineral wealth, with a growing foreign trade already valued at 70 millions sterling per annum, with an expanding revenue and an annual expenditure for municipal purposes alone of close on five millions sterling. Such being, in briefest outline, what is meant by the Government of Bengal,—a government at least equalling in arduousness the home administration of a second-rate European State,—let us ask overselves, again, is there anything in the circumstances of the country or the character of the people which renders such a great undertaking easy of accomplishment?" He then quotes the following remarks of Sir Bartle Frere contained in a Parliamentary paper:

"All these millions (inhabitants of Bengal), though probably the most docile people in the world as regards external government, are not savages, nor even mere agricultural machines. Indeed, the Bengalis proper, who form the great majority, are in point of intellect amongst the most remarkable nations in the world. Many races excel them in vigour and in power of applying intellectual processes to produce practical results; but in general keenness and subtlety of intellect I know of no people, in or out of India, who generally excel the Bengalis; and I doubt whether, in any population under the British Crown, will be found such a large proportion of minds among the educated classes apt at every branch of abstract speculation in morals or philosophy, and so capable of applying the results to the theory of law and morals. I sincerely believe that to govern in any sense such a country and people is a task not inferior to that of governing a large nation in Europe. The task may be divided. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy may take care of all external relations of military and naval defence, of much of the finance and legislation, and may have a potential voice in every great question and a veto on every proceeding. But the mere functions of Reporter and Administrator-General over such a vast territory and so varied and numerous a population are of themselves quite as intrinsically important as the home administration of Spain or Italy. I have said nothing of difficulties arising from the presence of a large and powerful body of Englishmen scattered as planters and merchants over the entire country. I believe that their presence is of the utmost value and importance to Bengal; but they certainly do not diminish the labour of its government."

These words were written in 1868. Our author contends that the affairs of a people so intelligent and so advanced cannot be successfully carried on by a single individual called the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He writes:

In the last decade the ablest Indian statesmen, with but one great exception—Lord Lawrence,—maintained that it was impossible that any single man, however able, accomplished, and experienced, should, without some sort of council, successfully direct the government of so large and so complicated a community as that of Bengal. Since then, it may be urged, the government has been conducted on the whole with success, and without a council. But to those who look behind the scenes, it is no secret that under the pressure of necessity there has grown up a system of Government by Secretaries which differs but little from a Government with a council, except in the name, and, what is of far more importance, in the responsibility of the advisers. This was inevitable, for it was physically impossible for any Lieutenant-Governor in recent times, I will not say to peruse, but even to glance at the multitudinous files of papers which come before the Government of Bengal in its various departments for examination and orders.

It is a fact to which the statistics of official transactions bear witness that the quantity of work falling on the Government of Bengal has increased, and is growing rapidly year by year. Not only has the work grown in quantity; it is also much more difficult and complex now than it was formerly. Questions connected with trade and commerce, with education, with legislation, with the extension of railway enterprise, with finance, and now with self-government, are not only more numerous than they used to be, but of a nature so complicated as to require more time and thought for their solution. As civilisation advances, there is more and more need of careful government; for, as a thoughtful writer has observed, civilisation is mostly attended by complication and by a diminution of power as regards individual effort. It is not to be expected that these difficulties will diminish; rather it is to be anticipated that they will grow with the country's development. Their further growth will impose on the Government of Bengal,—already the largest but one in India, as far as area, the most populous, and by far the most important as a civil Government,—a burden such as no single man, be he a miracle of industry and talent, can bear in any except the most prosperous times.

We concur. We have always been of opinion that if any province of India needs the concentration of the mind of a Council of picked men in the task of administration, it is Bengal. Our author says that "the work of Government has continued to increase yearly, as may be, though imperfectly perceived from the fact that while in 1867 (Assam being then attached to Bengal) 62,878 letters were issued and received by the Bengal Secretariat, in 1881 (Assam having been constituted an independent administration) the number had all but doubled. It is true that the Bengal Secretariat now is stronger than it was in 1867; but although no one whose business has made him acquainted with the procedure of Government in Bengal would feel disposed to minimise the assistance which a Lieutenant-Governor receives from his Secretaries, it is one thing to have one's burden eased by responsible and another and very different thing by irresponsible, advisers. The responsibility rests with the Lieutenant-Governor still, and consequently the necessity for careful supervision over every branch of the multifarious duties of Government. This responsibility can only be lessened by the creation of a Council, leisure being thereby afforded to the Lieutenant-Governor for mature reflection on important matters." In order to provide for ways and means our author would abolish the Board of Revenue. He has advanced some cogent reasons for it.

But we confess it will not be sufficient to constitute a Council consisting only of civilian members. We would have a Council on a liberal basis. We would have three members, a revenue officer to represent the revenue branch of the administration, a Barrister to represent law and justice, and a Native gentleman to represent intimate knowledge of the people of the country. But we would go further. We would recommend the establishment of a Provincial Council on a popular basis for legislation and the control of the finances. Without such a Council a mere Executive Council will not meet the needs of the people. If the people are advancing in education and civilization, they ought to be treated in the administration of their affairs in a much more liberal spirit than they are now accustomed to be. They ought to be allowed an effective voice in the enactment of the laws made for them and in the husbandment of their resources. It is of no use telling them—"you are progressing in intelligence and deserve a liberal Government, but you cannot be trusted with power. You must submit to a bureaucracy, which must think for you." To establish an Executive Council without giving the people any voice in the administration would be simply trifling with them. We have no objection to an Executive Council for the administration of executive affairs, but there ought to be a Council composed of representatives of both the Government and the people to assist the Executive Council. This is a point which we are sorry to observe our author has not touched upon.

THE DEBATE ON THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE absorbing interest of the *Ilbert Bill* had we must confess thrown local politics into the shade. But now that that Bill has passed, we hope public attention will be directed to the important measures of self-government now before the Bengal Legislative Council. At present only the Municipalities Bill is ripe for discussion. On Saturday the 26th ultimo the members of the Bengal Council had a grand field-day. When the Greek meets the Greek then comes the tug of war. Hitherto the *esprit de corps* of the Civil Service was conspicuous in the Bengal Council. Hitherto the opposition lay between the Civilian and Native members of the Council. But the question of the extension of local self-government has divided the civilian members of the Council into two camps. We are sorry to observe that Mr. Dampier has ranged himself under the banner of "no progress." He is so thoroughly honest and so sincere a well-wisher of the people that we are really grieved to see him at the close of his career stand forth as an enemy of the progressive measure now before the Council. It is true he admitted that "the time has come for making very considerable advance in the development of local Self-Government in this country. No doubt a laudable popular interest in the subject has been excited, and there is a desire for it to which the Government should respond; and it is not only a matter of expediency, but it is also a high object for the Government to enlist the sympathies of the intelligent and educated classes who are now ready to offer their help in the management of their domestic affairs." Although entertaining these generous sentiments, still Mr. Dampier would keep the people in the leading strings of Government, would not concede the principle of election to any Municipality, to which the Executive Government would not concede it, would not allow the free growth of that spirit of self-government, which the advanced intelligence of the people according to his own admission deserves and demands. Mr. Dampier's amendments amounted to the continuance of discretionary Government, to the abnegation of the legitimate functions of the Legislature, and to the stereotyping of the present system of repression. No wonder that his advocacy of the *status quo* received no sympathy in the Council. Mr. Dampier met with a crushing defeat. Seeing his discomfiture Mr. Beverley took up the battle-cry, but he too was egregiously defeated. Nothing could be more strong and bold than the front which Mr. Macaulay presented in this debate. He had sound principle on his side, and his success was complete. We have read his speech in defence of the principle of the Bill with the greatest interest and pleasure. It is not often that such a tournament as that if the 26th ultimo takes place in the Bengal Council. Mr. Macaulay infused in the proceedings a life and spirit, which we cannot too highly commend. We regret that for want of space we cannot give his speech *in extenso*, but for the sake of our readers in the far Mofussil, who may not have an opportunity of reading it at length, we give a few extracts from it. After analysing the scope of the amendments of Mr. Dampier and Mr. Beverley, Mr. Macaulay said:

There was a melancholy fitness in the circumstance that the last note of opposition to the principle of the elective system in Municipalities should be sounded by the hon. gentleman. The Council do not require to be reminded that the Act which we are about to repeal was in great measure the handiwork of the hon. gentleman himself, and knowing as we do his natural affection for that which he has himself constructed, I doubt if any of us was much astonished to recognise among his amendments sundry fragments of that monument of legislative ability. I trust, Sir, that I may not be misunderstood as desiring to disparage the Act under which the Municipalities of this province have been administered during the past eight years. I desire to speak with all respect for the high abilities, the wide experience, and the distinguished reputation of Mr. Dampier, and I think that the fact that, notwithstanding amendments in regard to cons-

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titution, and additions which are in great measure of the nature of consolidation of special Acts, the main lines of the old Act have been adhered to, and the greater part of its frame-work maintained, is a satisfactory testimony to the skill and knowledge of its framer. But he has himself admitted that its provisions as regard election have proved a failure. Indeed it was hardly open to him to do otherwise, seeing that they have not been applied to a single Municipality in the province. Three Municipalities had the privilege of election before it was passed, and those three alone have it to-day.

Again:

I have watched the tactics of, I will not say, his attack, but his retreat, with much interest and attention. The spectacle of a retiring enemy gradually divesting himself of his *impedimenta* to facilitate his flight can never be witnessed by an adversary with indifference. In his first amendment the hon. gentleman threw away the proviso regarding the antecedent petition by one-third of the rate payers, retaining however, the words of the old Act regarding the formal appointment of the Commissioners by Government. In his second amendment he still further lightened his load by casting off these words, and in this he was undoubtedly right, for the words had no meaning at all taken with the preceding section, but still he seemed uncertain where to turn. He then disappeared from view under a convenient but ambiguous phrase regarding "corresponding alterations in the subsequent sections." He has now been driven from his last cover and defeated. But I have only just learnt the extent of his disaster. Not only has he been defeated, but he has lost his armour, and he is a fugitive in Mr. Beverley's camp. He has thrown away in his flight even the buckler of principle, flying as Horace fled from Phillippi, *relicta non bene parmula*. For such is the price which the hon. gentleman has had to pay for the unholy alliance into which he has just entered with the hon. mover of the second amendment. In the amendments, such as they were, which the hon. gentleman himself proposed, the principle of the old Act was adhered to. But the amendment of my hon. friend Mr. Beverley, as I have already said, recognizes a totally different principle. The principle of the old Act was that nomination should be the rule and election the exception. The principle now adopted is that nomination shall be the exception and election the rule. The nomination principle is dead; it has been abandoned on the field by the hon. gentleman. I will not dwell further upon this melancholy episode, but simply congratulate the Council on the clearing of the issues before us.

Further:

Mr. Dampier has favoured us with some very beautiful and striking illustrations derived from nautical operations, and these deserve attention, for the Council are, probably, aware that no member of the Civil Service has had such opportunities for obtaining experience of this character as the hon. gentleman himself has enjoyed. We have been invited to consider the Lieutenant-Governor a pilot, this Council a Captain, and a Mofussil municipality a crew. A ship manned by ourselves and the Municipal Commissioners is nearing harbour. The Lieutenant-Governor offers his services as pilot, which are declined. The ship is then wrecked. I suppose that we are all drowned, for a good captain sticks to his ship, and of course we are, so far, a good captain, but we have not been supplied with the details of our fate. The picture is a lively one, but its general lines are far from clear. Then we had a further illustration of another ship sailing among shoals, the purport of which I confess I could not understand at all. I gathered, however, that sands do not shift so much in English as in Indian waters. This is a question of submarine geology which I do not feel myself competent to discuss, Mr. Beverley placed before us an array of opinion from officers of Government and from the Commissioners of certain Municipalities against the introduction of the elective system into certain places. Indeed his extracts were so copious that, but for an unwillingness to interrupt him, I could, I think, fairly have suggested that they would be more pertinent to a discussion on the details of the schedules than to a discussion on the general principle. One thing at least they cannot have failed to bring home to the Council, and that is that we have ample material before us for constructing the schedules.

Mr. Macaulay thus concluded:

My hon. friend Mr. Beverley has raised the legal question whether the Council has power to deprive Government of the privilege of extending or introducing the franchise. I do not feel myself competent to discuss such a question with any authority; but I confess that, as a layman I am unable to see the force of the objection. The Council gave the elective system absolutely to the Calcutta Municipality and Government could not now withdraw it. If we declare that in one Municipality the elective system shall prevail, why should we not, if we choose, declare that it shall prevail in all? I am not aware that the legislature in England is supposed to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown in conferring the franchise. I observed, Sir, that you shook your head when the hon. gentleman was expounding his view, and I am glad to hope that I may claim the weight of your opinion in favour of that side of the question which I venture to support. My contention in regard to the authority which should exercise the power of restriction is simply this. We have accepted the principle of election. Having accepted it we are bound to see that it is not violated, it is for us to give it legislative protection, and not leave its adoption or rejection to the discretion of any ather authority. I may say at once that, if the amendment is carried, the result will be much the same as if it is lost. The Council may have every confidence that there is no danger of power being abused by the head of the Bengal Government within six months of the passing of the Act. But, however well founded this confidence may be, I submit that it affords no justification for admitting a provision which might conceivably be so worked as to negative the principle which has been deliberately adopted.

One thing we confess we cannot understand. The object of both Mr. Dampier and Mr. Beverley was we believe to strengthen the hands of the Executive Government, which is *subjanta* and ought to be trusted in extending the elective system. Mr. Beverly as a law officer of Government went to the length of saying that to take from Government this power would be to encroach upon the prerogative of the Crown. And yet the head of the Government, be it said to his credit, does not hanker for this power. The history of the measure ought to have satisfied Messrs. Dampier and Beverley that when the Government has declared its willingness to confer on the people the privilege of election it was not for the officers of Government to question the policy of the measure. To oppose that policy was in fact to shew disloyalty to Government. The policy had originated with the Viceroy and had been warmly seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor. As Messrs. Reynolds and Macaulay stated the main provisions of the Bill in its passage through the Select Committee had been deliberately considered by the Lieutenant Governor and approved by him. Such being the case we cannot conceive why Messrs. Dampier and Beverly should take upon themselves the task of strengthing the hands of the Executive Government. Do they sit in the Council as representatives of the Government, and did they in this matter represent the views and wishes of Government? Mr. Macaulay plainly told them that they did not. Mr. Thompson has from the first supported the enlightened policy of the Viceroy, and we entirely misunderstand him if we are to believe for a moment that he would withdraw from the high position he occupies on this subject.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL IN 1882-83.

IT is a matter of joy that education continues to make satisfactory progress in Bengal. The Director's Report on public instruction for 1882-83 shows a gain within the last six years of no less than 47,410 in the number of schools submitting returns to the Department, and of 721,741 in the number of pupils. The total number of pupils now reported to be at school is in round numbers a million-and-a-quarter. The system of primary education has remarkably expanded in recent years. An additional grant of one lakh was made for primary education during the year under report, and the total amount available for expenditure on this kind of instruction was raised to six lakhs. The number of primary schools increased during the past year by over 23 per cent. The Government expenditure on primary education rose at the same time from Rs. 4,78,000 to Rs. 5,81,000, and the contributions from private sources amounted to 18½ lakhs against 15¾ lakhs in the previous year. The time has come for considering whether the system of primary education should be further extended in the Province. We are glad to see that this important point is ably dealt with in the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the Director's Report. His Honor emphatically recognizes the necessity for care and watchfulness in the administration of the grant for primary education, so as to secure from it the utmos benefit to the people. It is clear that a consi derable part of the grant has hitherto been spen in such a way as to do no corresponding good The Resolution says: "There is a strong pro bability that if the statistics, indeed, represen in all cases schools actually in existence, very many of these schools were started within the year, or very shortly before, and facts stated in the report suggest the doubt whether such schools possess any stability, or are really fulfilling any useful function in the educational system of the country." These facts should receive the careful and attentive consideration of the philanthrophists, who are so enthusiastically advocating the extension and development of the system of primary education. In the district of Midnapore the number of primary schools has largely increased within the last few years. Mr. Wilson, Magistrate of that district, plainly admits that the statistics of schools and scholars annually submitted regarding the progress of primary education are almost entirely valueless, as they do not furnish trustworthy information on this point. He states that some of the patshalas which compete at subcentre examinations are only opened for a few weeks, that many of the gurus are quite incapable of imparting any useful instruction, and that the returns submitted by gurus of the average monthly roll number, and average daily attendance, are not correct. This is the conclusion to which Mr. Wilson has come after having devoted considerable attention to patshala statistics during the past year; and the Director himself says: "It has been stated on unquestionable authority that in districts where the reward examinations are held only once in the cold weather temporary patshalas spring up and are closed as soon as the examinations are over." The significance of this admission made by the head of the Department cannot be over-estimated. In some districts the primary school system has received an extension, which is not demanded by the requirements of the people. Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate of Tipperah, who was for some years an Inspector of schools, observes:—"I am not quite satisfied that all these schools are essential to the educational requirements of the district. The number of schools gives one school to every 400 of the population; of these, say 200 are females; this gives, leaving out female education, one school to every 200 of the male population. The male population of school-going age is not more than 20 per cent., if so much. Again, considering the matter from a geographical point of view, and taking the area of the district at 2,000 square miles, exclusive of bheels and jungle, there are two schools to every square mile. From this point of view I think there is a possibility that there is waste of power, and many of these schools are ill-attended and located injuriously near to each other." Mr. Hopkins does not hesitate to say that if the schools were reduced by one-half no harm would be done, and he has called the attention of the inspecting agency of his district to the necessity of discouraging any further development of the number of schools. The Lieutenant-Governor is of the same opinion. While disclaiming a wish to discourage the establishment of new schools in districts where their number is still small in comparison with the extent of country and population, His Honor declares in plain and emphatic terms that in many districts the development of the system of primary education has already reached, if it has not, in some, actually exceeded, the extreme limit compatible with sound administration, and it is desirable that in these districts there should be no further extension for some years. The decision at which Mr. Rivers Thompson has arrived will commend itself to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community, who are not led away by the taking cry of mass education. It would be sheer waste of public money to increase the number of primary schools until the existing ones have been made efficient and useful institutions. We are of opinion that attention should now be directed to the promotion of efficiency.

There is not much in the history of secondary and University education during the past year, which calls for any particular notice. The number of Government schools for secondary edu-

cation has remained stationary. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that no local body has yet come forward to undertake the management of a zillah school. But His Honor forgets that the time has not yet come when zillah schools in the Mofussil could be made over to private gentlemen. Mr. Rivers Thompson is greatly mistaken in thinking that the marked success which has attended the establishment of unaided colleges in Calcutta is a guarantee that zillah schools would continue to be as successful and as useful to the people without Government management. In the Mofussil the agency is not so efficient. The transfer of any zillah school to private gentlemen will, in the present circumstances of the country, prove seriously detrimental to the interests of education; and for that reason the measure would go against the principles laid down in the Despatch of 1854. The framers of that despatch, no doubt, looked forward to the time when it would be possible for Government to withdraw from the field of higher education; but at the same time they deprecated any action which might abandon a single institution to decay. Strange to say, while Mr. Rivers Thompson attaches so much importance to the encouragement of private enterprise in education, His Honor has allowed the law classes of the Presidency College to be kept up for another year. The number of students in those classes has, owing to the competition of the Metropolitan Institution and the City College, dwindled from 121 to 11; and yet they will be maintained for another twelve months at a considerable expenditure in the hope of an adequate increase taking place in the number of students. The number of Government Colleges during the year was 12 as in the previous year, that of aided colleges 5 and that of unaided colleges 6. The number of college students shows an increase of 268 per cent. in the last nine years; but the increase has chiefly taken place in the unaided colleges of Calcutta, the Metropolitan Institution being the most largely attended of them. The Director observes that the large number of students found at these institutions "not only justifies their existence, but shows that they came into existence because there was a need for them." The fee-rates in the Presidency College are so high that very few persons can afford to pay them. From a table of the means, social position and occupation of the parents and guardians of the pupils at the various classes of schools given in the Director's report, it appears that the vast majority of our students belong to the poorer classes. In the number of female schools and pupils there was a considerable increase during the past year, which was also rendered memorable by two of the pupils of the Bethune School taking the B. A. degree. We notice that the total expenditure of the Department, exclusive of the cost of the unaided Colleges of Calcutta and Burdwan, was, in round numbers 75½ lakhs, of which the Government contributed 30½ lakhs. The total cost of education (inclusive of expenditure on school buildings) borne by the Government fell from 41·3 per cent., in 1881-82 to 40·4 in the past year.

THE TWO MEMORIALS.

IN the revival which has taken place in India, we are rightly following the example of Europe and America in preserving the memory of our great men. That is the best way to teach our young men to follow a high standard of public life. During last week public meetings were held for the purpose of perpetuating the names of two of our distinguished public characters, who have been lately gathered to their fathers, we mean Babu Peary Chand Mitra, and Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. The first meeting was held at the Hall of the British Indian Association on Monday last attended by representatives of all classes of the community, and presided over by Maharaja Norendra Krishna. The following Resolutions were passed at this meeting:

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Bannerjee, seconded by Mr. J. C. Murray, and supported by Babu Dijendra Nath Tagore, and the Rev. K. S. Macdonald,

"That this meeting desires to express its sorrow at the death of Babu Peary Chand Mitra, who had proved himself eminently useful to the country by his zealous devotion to public business, by his valuable contributions to Bengali literature, and by his services connected with the intellectual and moral advancement of the people, and the protection of dumb animals."

The second resolution moved by Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, seconded by Mr. Robert Turnbull, and supported by Dr. D. B. Smith, Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Babu Jodoo Lall Mullick, and Babu Narendra Nath Sen, was to the following effect:—

"That a portrait or a bust of the late Babu Peary Chand Mitra be placed in some public institution, with a view to perpetuate his memory, and that subscriptions be invited for that purpose."

The third resolution was moved by Babu Shib Chunder Deb, seconded by Babu Ram Tonu Lahiri, supported by the Rev. C. H. A. Dall and Hadjee Noor Mahomed Jackariah, and was as follows:—

"That the under-mentioned gentlemen, with power to add to their number, do constitute a committee for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolution—Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor, Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra L.L.D. C.I.E., Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law, Dr. D. B. Smith, Dr. K. M. Bannerjee, Babu Komuldol Bannerjee, J. C. Murray, Esq., R. Turnbull, Esq., Wm. Swinhoe, Esq., Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, Haji Noor Mahomed Jackeriah, Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, Babu Dwijendra Nath Tagore, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Babu Shib Chunder Deb, Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., Babu Jodoo Lal Mullick, Rai Kunai Lal Dey Bahadoor, and Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. Babu Greesh Chundra Ghose and Babu Radha Raman Mitra, Joint-Secretaries."

The second meeting was held in honor of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen at the Town Hall on Wednesday last, the Hon'ble Dr. Hunter presiding. The following Resolutions were passed:

First Resolution.—That this Meeting, representing all classes of the community, records its sense of the loss sustained by the people of India by the death of Keshub Chunder Sen.

Proposed by the Hon'ble J. Gibbs.
Seconded by Newab Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadoor C. I. E.
Supported by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.

Seconded Resolution.—That public subscriptions be opened for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Keshub Chunder Sen by a suitable memorial. The nature of the memorial to be determined hereafter with reference to the amount of subscriptions.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Justice Cunningham.
Seconded by Revd. Father Lafont.
Supported by Babu Kali Churn Banerjee.

Third Resolution.—That a Committee be appointed to give effect to the foregoing Resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, and to appoint a Sub-Committee.

Proposed by Mr. Mon Mohun Ghose.
Seconded by Kumar Nil Krishna.
Supported by Babu Protab Chunder Mozumdar.

Fourth Resolution.—That a vote of thanks be offered to the Chair.

Proposed by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar.
Seconded by Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadoor.

The most interesting feature of these two meetings was the cheerful testimony borne by leading European gentlemen to the worth and character of the lamented deceased. Of Babu Peary Chand Mitra Mr. J. C. Murray, of Messrs Kettlewell Bullen & Co., late President of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "All he could say was, that India, at the present time, was mourning the loss of two great men—viz., Keshub Chunder Sen and Peary Chand Mitra. The one—Babu Peary Chand Mitra—worked for the masses, the ignorant people; the other Babu Keshub Chunder Sen—addressed himself to the higher and more educated classes of the community. Peary Chand Mitra, in Bengali literature, was the Charles Dickens of Bengal. (Applause) The speaker knew him in private business, and he could say, without fear of contradiction, that he had never known a more fair-dealing, honest man. It was for his honesty and devotion to the people of India that he would be remembered. (Hear, hear.)" Mr. Robert Turnbull, the popular Secretary to the Corporation, in a feeling address, said:

The many valuable services he so unostentatiously rendered are all well known to you, and have already been so fully dwelt upon, that I need not take up your time by expatiating on them. Ever thoughtful of others, he was not unmindful of the comfort and protection of dumb animals, and the many water-troughs which are erected in the principal thoroughfares of Calcutta are standing monuments to his memory. Living, he was beloved, respected, and esteemed by all. Dying, he has left behind him a name which will ever be cherished, and a gap amongst us which will not easily be filled up. (Loud applause),

Dr. D. B. Smith said that "he had known the deceased for about twenty years and could concur with those gentlemen who had spoken in bearing testimony to "the beauty of his character." The Rev. C. H. A. Dall remarked, "next June would make 30 years from the happy day when he first took the hand of Peary Chand Mitra, and from that moment he found that he had a brother man by his side (applause.)" The highest development of human character was simplicity, and that Babu Peary Chand Mitra possessed in an eminent degree (applause.)"

In a still more emphatic form was testimony borne to the worth and character of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. Dr. Hunter, who took the chair, in his usual chaste style, said:

It is because we, of many races and of diverse creeds, have distinguished in Keshub Chunder Sen, the authentic marks of greatness; because we have recognised in him one of those rare men of simplicity, genius, and power whose life was devoted to the welfare of others, and who is now for ever hallowed by the pathos of an early death, that we are here assembled to do honour to his memory.

Again:

Keshub Chunder Sen was no anonymous person. His days were spent among us. His unwearied public labours, his charm in social intercourse, his warm affections in all the relations of family life are well known. There was about him, in private, a certain blameless dignity not less attractive than his splendid public eloquence in speech. It was, in truth, a many-sided character, singularly transparent, which disclosed even its weaknesses, its limitations, and self-repressions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs said:

He was a man who had the real welfare of his fellow-countrymen most deeply at heart. And his anxiety for their welfare was not limited by the thoughts of this world, its honours, and advantages, but it took a far wider range and a higher sphere. While he wished to see his followers, good citizens and loyal subjects, he hoped that when this transitory world shall have passed away, they might find a greater and a far more enduring advantage in that life which is to come. For this he strove; for this he laboured night and day; for this he spent his life.—yes, for this he gave his life for his fellow-countrymen. It is not for me to enquire into or to comment upon the tenets of his faith; to show how wide a building he erected on the somewhat narrow foundations which his predecessors had made for him, or to show how nearly he approached Christianity. Suffice it to say that what was good in that as in other religions he adopted. To the European mind, his writings and imagery might appear strange and fanciful; the sacred truths, which are so well-known to the dwellers in the West when dressed in an occidental garb, are not so greatly recognised, and are not to be criticised in the same manner as we should criticise the words and thoughts of Western teachers. It is enough for us who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, who heard his public utterances, his writings; and who had the pleasure of hearing his voice, to feel that he was a great, a good, and an earnest man, whose name will be reverenced for years to come, and whose labours will doubtless bear fruits increasing in ratio year by year. It is to bear a slight testimony to his honour that I appear among you this afternoon, and move this first resolution.

Mr Justice Cunningham remarked:

Gentlemen, the reconciliation of faith and thought is, if it be possible, beyond all question the greatest of human achievements; and every attempt to achieve it demands our sympathy, admiration, and affection. I think that a native of India who was able so far, as was done by our deceased friend, to solve that great problem must ever remain a man famous in the annals of his country. Common natures cannot conceive of such a thing, feeble and cowardly natures will not attempt it; but a man who was able among the ruins of the creeds and faiths around him to construct out of those *debris* a system of pure and lofty deism—to place that before the minds and intelligences of his fellow-men; to shape it into a system; to trace a path in which their steps might walk, and a system by which their lives might be guided—that man, I think, is one that his countrymen may well remember with affection, and which other than his countrymen may long regard as one of the benefactors of his species. A man who, unenslaved by superstition, unbewildered by the blaze of modern knowledge, unaffected by those ties which hold us in the course of life, was able to minister to the spiritual interests of his fellows, is, I think, their greatest friend, and it is because I regard Keshub Chunder Sen as such a Minister and such a friend, that I think not only his disciples, but the public at large may take some steps—and I trust they will be steps worthy of the occasion—to hand down his memory to the love and respect of times to come.

The Rev. Father Lafont said:

He should be sorry to think that he belonged to an uncompromising church, that his feelings and sympathies were not with Keshub Chunder Sen, whose followers said that he (the speaker), was one of their best friends, and positively felt honored by his friendship. If such a man was forgotten, then give up the welfare of India in despair. He needs no statue, for in erecting a statue to a man like Keshub Chunder Sen they were not honoring him but themselves.

We will not quote the remarks of the native speakers, because their testimony might be attributed to national partiality.

The part which the European community through some of their leading men have taken in doing honor to two of our eminent men is to our mind a most gratifying one. After the hurricane of the Ilbert Bill agitation little did we expect that European gentlemen would come forward to bear personal testimony to the talents, virtues and services of Indian public men, but we have been agreeably taken by surprise. Much as the object of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen was to bind Asia and Europe by ties of intellectual communion and moral sympathy, his death shews that his labours in that direction have not proved in vain. May the influence of men like Babu Peary Chand Mitra and Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, who labour in the cause of their country, tend to unite the East and West in a common and durable bond of thought, sympathy and action is our heart-felt prayer!

THE VICEROY IN MADRAS.

MADRAS has given a most enthusiastic reception to H. E. the Viceroy. One account says :

Triplicane, Madras, February 1.—The Viceroy landed at 4 30 on Thursday evening. The native community accorded his Excellency a splendid and unprecedented reception. Such universal excitement and spontaneous loyalty were never witnessed. The municipal address was first presented. The native community, in a splendidly ornamented flower *pandal*, received Lord and Lady Ripon. Delegates were present from mofussil stations, and a short and a suitable address was read by Sir Madhava Rao. The Viceroy's reply greatly affected the audience. The scene on the beach was imposing and enthusiastic. The housetops were crammed. The Viceroy's passage to Guindy, distant six miles, was decorated with triumphal arches, flower *pandals*, and wreaths of evergreen at close intervals. Various local associations welcomed the Viceroy at appointed places, with banners, mottos, music and showers of flowers by school boys and girls. Over three thousand people were accommodated in galleries, and displayed great enthusiasm. Several arches were adorned with gilt *vahanamas* and umbrellas of the temples. All the temples well illuminated. Rice and sugar-candy were profusely distributed. Leaflets enumerating the Viceroy's acts in prose, and songs in vernacular and English were freely distributed. Over 50,0000 people witnessed the procession. The *Hindu* issued an extra in golden letters, with a photo of His Excellency. The *Mail* in its leader significantly expresses that the native public over-merit the Viceroy's acts. The Viceroy leaves tomorrow for Hyderabad. His Excellency receives an address at Cuddapah. The whole of Madras observed to-day as a gala day.

Here is another account :

Madras, 31st January.—The members of the Nungumbaukum Reading-room and other residents assembled under a triumphal arch at the end of Nungumbaukum high road, and welcomed at 6 o'clock, this evening, their Excellencies the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon with *purnakumbhum, echatram, chamarum*, music, flowers, recital of benedictive and laudatory *slocams*, composed for the occasion. The following is the inscription on the arch :—"*Ripon dampathi dhirghayushman an bhavatam.*" The members of the Reading-room stood under a banner bearing the motto "Righteousness exalteth a nation." The Viceroy's carriage stopped four minutes. His Excellency very condescendingly accepted garlands, fruits, &c., and seemed much pleased. The following was sung with music by the Nungumbaukum Sangita Sangam :—"*Manava-kulanukulah, kharadushna, nirasanuka, viroyah jayati Ripon ; Kshitipalah, sarana-eva pradrisyah, Sriman Rajah chiranjayatu. Dharmika mauliratnamin Sriman Ripon prabhar udaramirau, gunadhyah ; rajanvati, chiramaninacha, kundnbhumih bhuyasukhani labhatam pariposhitasrich*" Temples and houses were illuminated.

On landing His Excellency was greeted with an address of welcome by the Municipal Corporation of the city. After the usual expressions of loyalty the Corporation noticed with approbation the abolition of the Customs duties and the encouragement of local manufactures, the work of the Education Commission, and the policy of the expansion of the principle of local self-government, under the auspices of Lord Ripon's Government. His Excellency returned a hearty reply. He said : "To me personally the city of Madras and the Madras Presidency have a close and peculiar interest, because my grandfather, the first of the two Lord Hobarts who were Governors of this Presidency, was here ruling this district for several years, and it was here in Madras that my mother was born. Among the earliest recollections of her childhood are those connected with India, and since then my relative the second Lord Hobart, who was your Governor, also ruled this Presidency with success. He was not only my relative, but my intimate friend, and to visit this place in which he laid down his life in the service of India and his country, has a deep, if it be also a painful interest for me." His Excellency then remarked : "It has been the desire of Government to give to India those great benefits from the extension of free trade which have been so valuable to England ; and also we have desired, in acting in strict accordance with true commercial principles, to do all that lies within us to encourage the manufactures and industries of this country." With regard to the labours of the Education Commission His Excellency said :

The main purpose with which the Commission was appointed was, as you are all aware, the extension of primary education ; but I desire that it should be thoroughly understood by you, and by all that when we speak of the extension of primary education we have no thought that any measures should or ought to be taken which, in the last degree, tend to check or diminish the higher education of the country ; on the contrary, I look upon the extent to which higher education has been promoted since Great Britain began her rule in India as one of the greatest claims England has upon the gratitude of the Indian people. But what we feel is, that while much has been done for those branches of education, much remains to be done to spread primary education among the great masses of the people. It is difficult, and must necessarily be slow, but it is work for which the time has come, and it will be a source of gratification to me, indeed, if during the time I continue to direct the administration of this country, it should be given to me to lay broader and wider the foundations of a sound system of primary education.

Referring to the extension of local self-government His Excellency remarked :

The Government has done, and is doing its part. Local Governments in their respective degrees are affording aid in the matter ; it remains now mainly with you, the people of India, and you here in this Presidency, as in other parts of the country, to show whether we have or have not been mistaken in the policy we have pursued ; whether we have been wrong in thinking you were fit for advancing in Local Self-Government ; and that the time had come when you might be entrusted with enlarged powers and extended duties. I believe that time has come, and with you I believe that success will attend this measure. If it be so, it will be a pleasant and gratifying recollection when I have left the shores of India that I have done something, if little, to advance this great and beneficial object.

Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao read the address of welcome on behalf of the native community, which was short and sweet. We give His Excellency's reply *in extenso :*

Sir Madhava Rao and Gentlemen,—I thank you on behalf of myself and Lady Ripon very cordially for the address you have been good enough to present to me. As I said just now it did not need the words of any address to assure me of the loyalty of the inhabitants of Madras, of all races, creeds, and classes ; but, as Her Majesty's representative, I accept the expressions of that loyalty which are contained in your address, and shall make it my duty to report them to the Queen Empress upon an early occasion.

I have to thank you very much for the extremely kind words in which you have spoken of me, and the efforts which I have made since I came to this country to promote the benefit of the Indian people. You have spoken of even-handed justice yet, Gentlemen, even-handed justice is the truest foundation of any Government ; upon even-handed justice the power of England in India rests ; and it is because the people of this country feel that from England they may expect that justice,—it is because that conviction is prominent in their minds,—that the power of England is firm and solid in India. (Applause.)

You have spoken of the principles by which you are good enough to think I am animated, and the Government of which I am the head to promote India's welfare and England's glory. Gentlemen, India's welfare and England's glory are not two things but one, and the same thing which promotes the welfare of India promotes the glory of England ; and I trust the glory of my dear country is that she should be able in the far East to show that the meaning of her power and her rule here in India is to promote to the utmost the welfare of the people over whom God has placed her. (Applause.)

I will not detain you now. Suffice it to say, I heartily thank you for the loyal proof you have been good enough to give me of your confidence and regard.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce also presented an address, but it was not so much an address of welcome as a budget of grievances. The Chamber followed the unusual course of presenting the address through the Government. We are sorry to read in a contemporary that "one notable feature of the reception was the absence of the non-officials." We had hoped that with the passing of the Ilbert Bill in its new form the late strained feeling among the non-official Europeans had passed away, but we are sorry to see that we have been mistaken.

The native community have, however, done their duty. The honor done to the Viceroy is honor done to the noble principles, which are embodied in His Excellency's administration. We are glad to observe that Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao has taken the lead in this national demonstration in Madras.

THE EXHIBITION.

MACHINERY COURT.

II.

IN our last issue we proceeded as far as Messr. H. J. West and Co's Ice-making machine, but instead of giving any detail of that machine we described briefly the general process of ice-making. This machine is worked by a single cylinder 3 horse power Engine and is capable of producing half a ton of ice in twenty-four hours burning during that period from 10 to 12 maunds of coal. In this machine the flat vessels containing water is not put in the refrigerator but in a separate wooden chamber called the ice chamber, wherein the cold brine at the temperature of 22 degrees Fahrenheit passes from the refrigerator, and when it gets a little hotter is returned to the refrigerator for recooling. This circulation of the brine is maintained by a separate pump worked by the same Engine. There is a third pump besides for circulating water in the condensor.

Proceeding a little northward we come to another ice-making machine of almost similar description to the above, exhibited by Messrs Walsh Lovette and Co. (Calcutta) who it seems have taken pretty good care to suppress its maker's name, evidently to prevent any direct communication between the intending purchasers and the makers, but thanks to the steady growth of enterprising spirit now taking place amongst our countrymen, they will not allow themselves to be kept thus blindfolded long. Messrs Walsh Lovette and Co. have also exhibited here a direct-acting steam-pump capable of raising 14000 gallons of water per hour. The especial advantage of these pumps is that they are more light and take up less space than similar pumps with fly-wheels, though the latter is more economical as regards combustion of fuel.

Turning to the right towards the northern bank of the tank we come to the Bell-Coleman machine for producing cold air exhibited by Messrs Burn and Co. (Howrah.) The machine is worked by an engine of 20 horse power and is capable of keeping a room of 50,000 cubic feet at a temparature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit. The cold air produced in this machine passes into a wooden chamber divided into three air tight compartments ; whilst the temperature in the first one is only a few degrees lower than that of outside atmoshpere, the temperatures in the second and third are 66 and 34 degrees Fahrenhiet respectively. These machines are now principally used in vessels for keeping meat in fresh condition. Since the invention and introduction of these machines on board the steamers, the importation of meat to England from America and Australia is increasing every year and now amounts to several thousand tons annually ; though the voyage from the latter place is often as long as 40 days, the meat is landed in London in perfectly good condition. We briefly describe the machine below :—Atmospheric air is drawn through the valves of an air pump and compressed, the temperature of the air increases considerably by the compression, but by passing it through a series of tubes surrounded with cold water, it is brought down almost to its original temperature. The air is then allowed to expand by which its temperature is reduced to several degrees below freezing and a considerable portion of acquaeus vapour contained in the air condenser and falls down as snow ; the air thus rendered dry and cold then passes into the refrigerating room or wherever it is required.

Now we turn to our left and passing over some minor exhibits come to Messrs. John Fowler & Co.'s stand ; they have made a very good show. Outside the shed they have exhibited an 8 horse power traction engine fitted with a crane capable of lifting 5 tons ; this important addition has made the engine very useful to builders, contractors and all others who have to lift heavy weights occasionally, besides having other works to keep the engine regularly going. A steam-plough and a cultivator are also exhibited here. Inside the shed they have exhibited a 10 horse power semiportable compound engine with locomotive boiler, a 12 horse power ploughing engine and portable Railway. All their engines exhibited are of compound system, which has a great advantage over ordinary high pressure engines in saving about 30 per cent., of fuel. Besides these Messrs. J. F. & Co. have exhibited a complete set of steam cultivating machinery on the Maidan where it can be seen working occasionally. This set consists of a pair of 10 horse-power compound engine to be worked on their well-known double engine system, a 9 tyned turning cultivator, a 4 Furrow and another 5 Furrow-plough. It is capable of ploughing 30 acres or cultivating 40 acres of land in a day of 9 hours. If a little discretion is used in selection of lands, the steam cultivating-machinery as exhibited by Messrs. J. F. & Co., when properly managed will do the work far better and at a less cost than our primitive plough. Several failures in Steam-ploughing in this country have naturally led many to think otherwise, but if the real cause of such failures could be discovered it would be found more in the management and application of machinery than in the machinery itself.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to be able to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has recovered. His Honor was present at the last meeting of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which was held at Belvedere on Saturday last, and took an active part in the discussions. His Honor looks much better than he did during the last two months.

IT IS WE believe not generally known that Mr. Bernard, who is now in Calcutta, is still on leave. It was we hear proposed to appoint him an Additional Member of the Vice-regal Legislative Council till he would join Belvedere. But Mr. Bernard has refused the offer. He is too conscientious a man to pocket the difference between the pay of an Additional Member and his leave allowance for doing almost nothing. This is a trait in his character, which deserves notice.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following telegram from Bhaugulpore, dated the 2nd instant :

An influential meeting of Landholders of the Division held here to-day, Rajah Padmanund Singh presiding. Following re-

solutions were passed. Moved by Mr. G.H Grant seconded by Mr. M. R. Morrison, supported by Babu Tarini Prosad—that this meeting is grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for publishing the official opinions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill and is of opinion that the views expressed by the Government of Bengal in its minute on the said Bill are in many respects unsound and incorrect, and this meeting regrets that the Government of Bengal should have adopted such erroneous views on such a momentous question as the land question in Bengal and Behar. Moved by Mr. Thomas Grant seconded by Babu Tez Narain and supported by Babu Charoo Chunder Mitter—that it be respectfully brought to the notice of Government that the present Bill will seriously depreciate the value of property held by the zemindars and other landholders of Bengal and Behar and will consequently reduce and cripple their means of maintaining or contributing to the support of institutions and objects of public utility. Moved by Mr. St. Clair Grant seconded by Babu Bhubon Chunder Rai—that in view of its great importance to the landed classes His Excellency the Viceroy in Council be respectfully requested to publish for general information in English and in the Vernaculars the Bengal Tenancy Bill as it may be amended by the Select Committee and to grant sufficient time to the public for the consideration of the amended Bill. Moved by Babu Poorna Chunder Sing, seconded by Munshi Shujayet Ali Khan—that a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council embodying the resolutions passed at this meeting and that it be forwarded with the signature of the Chairman of the Meeting, Bhagalpur second February 1884.

THE MAHARAJA of Durbhanga in concluding his speech on his jury amendment to the Ilbert Bill said: "The Indians are a conquered race; the Europeans are conquerors; and it is preposterous to think that conquerors and conquered can ever legally be put on terms of equality." Several critics have we observe taken exception to these remarks. Might the remarks not admit of this construction? The fate of the Ilbert Bill shews how the British-born and Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress have been treated in this matter, and the Maharaja in order to emphasise the feeling of his countrymen on the subject uttered those words, so that the good people of England might see that British rule in India during the century and a quarter it has lasted has not effaced the feeling of despondency from the Indian heart—the feeling of a subject nation. Such a feeling rankles in the breast of even such an eminent person as the premier zemindar of Bengal. Doubtless the British nation will ask why is it so, and if they pursue the enquiry in a right and earnest spirit, they will not fail to provide the remedy.

ON MONDAY last the Vice-regal party left Calcutta by the Diamond Harbour Railway for Madras. The station presented a scene which had never before been witnessed there. This was the first time the Viceroy of India visited Diamond Harbour. The Vice-regal party arrived at the station at about 9 A. M. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon were received on the Railway platform by Mr. Stevens, the District Magistrate, Babu Hurry Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate in charge of the station, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Munsif, and the Sub-Deputy, and the local notabilities. Within the short space of three days the energetic Deputy Magistrate made excellent arrangements for the reception of the Vice-regal party. Three triumphal arches were put up, one on the top of the road from the Railway terminus, the second on the top of the embankment, and the third over the jetty improvised for the occasion. The whole line of the road was decorated with festoons of green leaves and flowers, over hung with flags, and the living mass cheered Their Excellencies all the way. There were two bands in attendance, one European and the other Native, which discoursed sweet music as the party proceeded. A young cherub, daughter of the Deputy Magistrate, handed two nosegays to Their Excellencies as tokens of welcome, which they graciously accepted. His Excellency the Viceroy walked all the way, and Her Excellency the Marchioness was carried in a tanjan. Their Excellencies were much pleased with the cordial reception given in this rural station and expressed their satisfaction with the excellent arrangements made by the Deputy Magistrate. It was a gala day for Diamond Harbour, and will be long remembered by the people of that station and its vicinity.

APPROPRIATELY with the worship of the Goddess of Learning, which took place on Friday last, have come to our hands two new publications of that ardent devotee of her, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. They are a new edition of the Vayu Purana or a system of Hindu mythology and tradition, and Notices of Sanscrit MSS. No. XVIII. The literary activity of this veteran scholar, though unfortunately of late every now and then writhing on a sick bed, is really marvellous.

WE CONGRATULATE the conductors of the *Voice of India* on the success which has attended their patriotic enterprise. They have converted the monthly into a fortnightly periodical. The size of the journal has been reduced, and it is now issued in a handy form. "As a prominent feature of the fortnightly edition," the editors state, "we propose to give the texts of important State documents, Resolutions, Circulars, &c., to enable the reader the better to appreciate the criticism of the Native Press thereon. It is one of the requirements for the complete usefulness of such a magazine, that the reader should keep himself acquainted with the subjects discussed; otherwise there is fear of the discussion proving unintelligible in many cases. The general reader is not expected always to have the texts before him. Hence our desire to supply him so far as may be with extracts from the original documents under criticism." This is a good idea. But in many cases the original documents may be found to be too long and may not therefore be reproduced. Besides, a discussion may be started on mere newspaper reports. It would be well if the facts and bearings of each question were given in a short precis at the head of the subject. The *Voice of India* ought to be circulated widely in England, and our countrymen ought to put the conductors of it in a position to do so.

THE RESULTS of the last B. A. Examination in the Calcutta University have been published, from which we learn that 31 have passed in the first division, 91 in the second division, and 107 in the 3rd division or 229 in all. The published list of the F. A. candidates is incomplete as it does not include the names of those ,who took Persian or Arabic as second language. Excluding them the total number of successful candidates is 305. We give below the names of the Institutions from which the bulk of the successful students came :

	B.A.	F.A.
Presidency College ..	35	62
Hooghly College ...	19	34
Dacca College ...	6	55
Patna College ...	12	18
Free Church Institution ...	35	70
Metropolitan Institution ..	34	62
General Assembly's Inst. ...	31	75
St. Xavier's College ...	4	11

The other institutions have passed insignificant numbers. As usual the Presidency College heads the list in the order of merit among the B. A. Graduates.

THE RESULTS of the last Entrance Examination in the Calcutta University have at last been published. The total number of successful candidates is 1728. We give the following abstract showing the outturn of the Calcutta Institutions :

Calcutta Institution 3, Hare School 35, St. Xavier's College 14, Calcutta Traning Academy 3, Hindu School 39, Presidency School 23, Oriental Seminary 9, Indian Institution 3, Sanskrit College 8, Metropolitan Institution 35, Do. Shampookur Branch 21, Free Church Institution 28, General Assembly's Institution 15, Albert College 17, Duveton College 17, Bhowanipore School 3, Bishop's College 5, St. James School 2, Seal's Free College 4, L. M Institution 24, Kalighat School 8, City School 4, Simla Benga aAcademy 1 Calcutta Madrasa 17, Calcutta School 1; L Martinere College 4, Armenian Phi an. Academy 4.

PURSUANT to notice the College Reunion took place at the Chitpore Garden-house of the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law on Friday last. There was a good and select gathering of educated natives representing the different colleges. Once a year they meet in a congress as it were to renew their old friendships and associations and recount their old reminescenes. Every one present at the Reunion on Friday last passed a pleasant evening. There was music both Indian and European. Babus Durga Churn Law and Shama Churn Law and other members of their family and the members of the Committee, headed by the President, Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, were all attention to their guests.

THERE was held the same evening a Reunion of a novel but very interesting character called the Musicians' Reunion, at the Pathuriahgata Rajbati, under the auspices of that foremost patron of Indian Music, Raja Shourendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur, Mus. Doc. C. I. E. Two excellent addresses were delivered in Bengali, and two new musical instruments were presented to the audience. We hope this reunion, which we understand will be annual, will lead to the cultivation of a common feeling of sympathy among the musicians in the capital.

BABU PROTAPA CHUNDER ROY, the enterprising translator of the Mahavaratha and the Ramayana, as the reader is aware, has undertaken the English translation of the Mahavaratha. He depends chiefly upon private subscriptions for the performance of this gigantic task. As the magnitude of his work has immensely increased by his undertaking the English translation of the great epic, he has applied to the Government of India for pecuniary assistance. His prayer is this :

That under these circumstances your petitioner humbly prays for a grant, not in the shape of a lump sum, but in the shape of Government taking in 500 five hundred copies of the work at Rs. 50 a copy. Your petitioner would further submit that the sum of Rs. 25,000 so prayed for need not be given all at once: but as the work itself is being published in parts the aforesaid grant may be paid in instalments from time to time, to enable your petitioner to go on with the work.

We do hope that the Government will comply with this prayer. Babu Protapa Chunder Roy has undertaken a task, which is beyond the means of a private individual, particularly of one in his position. That he has hitherto been able to carry it on is really a matter of wonder. We cannot sufficiently admire his enterprise, energy, public spirit, perseverance, and self-sacrifice, and we are of opinion that he eminently deserves the support of the public and the Government. His request is modest enough, and the success, which has already attended his effort, is a guarantee of his capacity to carry his great work to completion.

THE SUBURBAN rate-payers held a public meeting last week to protest against the proposed amendment in the Bengal Municipalities Bill to provide a pension for the Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality. The following Resolution was adopted by the meeting :

"That this meeting has heard with alarm of the proposed amendment to Section 26 of Bengal Municipal Bill which would entitle the present salaried Vice Chairman of the Suburban Municipality on the loss of his appointment to receive such compensation by way of pension gratuity as might be determined by the Local Government, and this meeting desires to record its emphatic protest against such an unexpected and unnecessary burden being placed upon the Municipality in favor of an officer who is more than amply paid for the ordinary duties performed by him.

We have no personal feeling in the matter, but we think the Government is bound to consider that when a person takes service knowing full well that he will not be entitled to pension he has no right to claim pension. Does the Law Member of the Supreme Council get pension? No.

WITH REFERENCE to the Ilbert Act a correspondent suggests that the Government should publish quarterly returns with a precis of proceedings of trials of European British subjects in the Moffussil under the new Act with a view to give the public accurate information about its working. The suggestion is excellent and deserves the attention of Government.

THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION has omitted this year its Annual Dinner. The reasons which have led to this omission are sound. Its annual meeting has, however, to a certain extent compensated the omission. Several good speeches were made on trade and finance. Mr. Wallis has been elected Master of the Association for the current year. The choice has fallen upon a deserving man.

IT GIVES us much pleasure to welcome the maiden effort of Kumar Promode Kumar Tagore

in the cultivation of music. Following the footsteps of his eminent father, Raja Shourindro Mohun Tagore Mus. Doc. C. I. E, who has done so much to revive Indian Music, he has issued his "First thoughts on Indian music" in the shape of "twenty Indian melodies composed for the pianoforte." These "first thoughts" we hope will by and bye lead to more elaborate and interesting thoughts.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption, its Treatment and Curability," writes :—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke Esq., M. R. C. S. F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes :—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	As.	P.
Chairman Road Cess Committee, Mymensingh	2	12	0
Raja Jogendra Narain Rao Bahadoor, Lalgola	13	4	0
Madhub Lal, Saran	18	0	0
Monoo Lal Esq., Ulwar	1	2	0
Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Dey, Hooghly	10	0	0
,, Rasbehary Chatterjea, Gobordanga	5	0	0
,, Sarodaprosad Roy, Majedah	7	0	0
,, Gossain Das Dutt, Kishengunge	13	4	0
,, Brojendra Nandan Das Mohapatar, Panchetgar Potaspore P. O.	13	4	0
,, Kally Nath Banerjee, Nattore	6	10	0
,, Nepal Chunder Sen, Secy. to the Public Library, Monghyr	13	4	0
,, Mohini Nath Bose, Nattore	10	0	0
,, Umes Chunder Das Gupta, Burrisaul	10	0	0
,, Bepin Behary Chatterjee, Kullin Cheera	6	0	0
,, Chunder Nath Rai Chowdry, Harowa	6	0	0
,, Akhil Nath Dutt, Balasore	12	8	0
,, Baikunt Chunder Bosu, Haturia	13	4	0
,, Sathoprosunno Ghose, Chundernagore	20	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—30th *January* 1884.

General—25th Jany—This cancels orders of 18th instant, granting two months leave to Mr H Farrar, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Serajgunge, Pubna, and appointing Mr. H J. H. Fasson to have charge of that sub-division.

26th Jany—In supersession of order of 9th July last, Babu Kristochunder Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

28th Jany—Maj E G. Lillingston, Depy Comr, Hazaribagh to act until further orders in 2nd grade of Depy Comrs.

Mr. L R Forbes, Offg Depy Comr, Chittagong Tracts, to act until further orders in third grade of Depy Comrs.

Mr J Anderson, Magte and Colr, Bankoora, to act until further orders in first grade of Magtes and Colrs, from the 17th ult.

Mr H J H Fasson, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the sudder station of Mozufferpore.

Mr. Fasson to act in first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs.

29th Jany—Mr. A W B Power, Depy Colr, Lohardugga, furlough for nine months and eighteen days, from 5th April next, or subsequent date.

Mr A Forbes, Junr Secy, Board of Revenue, to act as Magte and Colr, second grade, in Sarun, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S C Quinn.

Mr. H Lee, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Sarun, to act temply Magte and Colr of Sarun, till relieved by Mr. A Forbes.

Mr C E Buckland, Supdt of Stamp and Stationery, Calcutta, to act as Junr Secy to the Board of Revenue during the absence, on deputn. of Mr A Forbes.

Mr F H Barrow, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, is transfd to the sudder station of the dist of Rajshahye.

Mr F H B Skrine, Temporary Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah is vested with the powers of a Colr in that dist.

Babu Mohendranath Gupta, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Bongong Jessore, is vested with powers of a Colr, in that sub-divn.

Babu Tarinyprosad Roy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is allowed leave for three months, in extension of leave granted to him under order of 20th July last.

Babu Jogendranath Chuckerbutty to act temply as Sub-Depy Colr of Alipore in Julpigoree.

Police—27th Jany—Maj A R Wilkinson, Dist Supdt of Police, Monghyr, is promted to the second grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Lieut-Col R P Davis, retired.

Mr G J Cawley, Dist Supdt of Police, fourth grade, is promtd to the third grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Major A R Wilkinson.

Mr T G Charles, Dist Supdt of Police, Jessore, is promtd to the fourth grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr G J Cawley.

29th Jany—Mr O Jennis, Asst-Inspt-Genl of Railway Police, furlough from 20th March next, or subsequent date, to 31st Augt 1884.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be Offg Asst Supdts of Police :—

Mr Arthur Shuttleworth, Mr Hawtagne M Paresh, and Mr H W Boileau.

Registration—22nd Jany—Babu Shattyanidhi Ghoshal, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Sonamukhi, in Bankoora, vice Babu Kedarnath Paulit, decd.

Education—25th Jany—Babu Chundermohun Mozoomdar, Head Master, Chittagong College, leave for one day in extension of leave granted 6th April last.

Babu Chundermohun Mozoomdar, is also allowed leave for the 18th June 1883.

28th Jany—Dr. C A Martin, Inspr of Schools, Eastern Circle, acted in class I of the Bengal Educational Service from 24 h July to 8th Decr 1883, inclusive, vice Mr C H Tawney, on leave.

Mr G Belett, Offg Principal of Presidency College to act in class I of the Bengal Educational Service from the 9th ult, during absence, on leave, of Mr C H Tawney.

Forests—15th Jany—Mr W M Green, Offg Depy Consr of Forests, Chittagong Dvn, privilege leave for one month from 21st Decr 1883.

Port Trust—26th Jany—Mr R Steel temply to act as Comr for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, during absence on leave of Mr W. P. Alexander.

29th Jany—Mr J J J Keswick is re-appt a Comr for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Sanitation—29th Jany—Asst Surg Grishchunder Dey in charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Outerparah, in the District of Howrah, leave for one month from date he may be relieved.

Medical—28th Jany—The serices of Sur-Maj F W A De Fabeck are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Asst Surg Sassibhusun Mukhopadhaya, Superny at Dacca, to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Ooterpara in the dist of Howrah, during absence, on leave of Asst Surg Grishchunder Dey.

Asst Surg Gopalchunder Mukerjee, a superny at the Presdy temply to have medl charge of the charitable dispensary at, and of the sub-divn of Behar in the dist of Patna, from 9th Novr 1883, vice Asst Surg Prembernath Mitter.

29th Jany—Asst Surg Gopalchunder Dey, a superny at the Presdy, leave for five days, in extension of leave granted 2nd Novr 1883.

Municipal—23rd Jany—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Comillah Municipality :—

Mr. E F Sandys and Mirza Pande Ali Munshi.

Babu Fatickchunder Mozumdar to be a Comr of the Municipality of Coomercoolly in the dist of Nuddea.

24th Jany—Mr. F H B Skrine, Temply Jt Magte and Depy Colr, to be a Comr of Howrah Municipality.

28th Jany—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comr of the Midnapore Municipality, in the dist of Furreedpore, of Moulvie Mohamed Azhar, Sub-Depy Colr, to be their Vice-Chairman.

The Lieute-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Baranagore Municipality, in the dist of 24-Perghs, of Babu Oomeshchunder Mookerjee, to be their Vice-Chairman.

Road Cess—22nd Jany—Babu Kheternath Bose, to be a member of the Raneegunge Branch Road Committee,

24th Jany—Babu Gobindlal Roy to be a member of the Rungpore Dist Road Committee.

25th Jany—Babu Jodunath Das to be a member of the Manickgunge Branch Road Committee.

26th Jany—The following gentlemen to be a members of the Branch Road Committee of Dum Dum, in the dist of the 24-Perghs :—

Babu Baikantnath Chuckerbutty, vice Babu Harishchunder Chuckerbutty, decd.

Babu Mohinimohun Ghose, vice Babu Banimadhub Sen, resigned.

Babu Preonath Chuckerbutty to be Vice-Chairman of the Branch Road Committee of Dum Dum, in the dist of 24-Perghs, vice Babu Banymadhub Chuckerbutty, decd.

Judicial Department—23rd Jany Mr G Dalgesh, Acct. Locomotive Department, E B R, to be an Hony Magte for the Kanchraparah Bench, in Nuddea, vice Babu Prosonnocoomar Sen, decd.

25th Jany—During the absence, on leave, of Babus Rasik Chunder Roy, Tejchunder Mookerji, Munsiff of Puttea Chittagong, to be Rent Suit Munsiff of that Chowkey, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such of a court up to the amount of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Puttea Munsiff.

28th Jany—Mr H J H Fasson, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of Magte of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 20 of the code of Criml Procedure.

Under clause 6. sec 3 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, Babu Kristodhun Chowdhry, First Munsiff of Gaibudda, in Rungpore, to perform the functions of a Judge under that Act within the local limits of his munsiff.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Bhogobuttycharan Banerjee of his apptmt of Hony Magte for the Jehanabad General Bench in Hughly.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Mohimchunder Ganguli, of his apptmt of Hony Magte oft he Naiangunge Bench in Dacca.

Advertisements.

READY.

Part I. of "Notes on the English Entrance Course for 1884," by Bholanath Paul. Complete key rupees two; postage two annas.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar will be held at the rooms of the British Indian Association on Wednesday next, the 6th instant, at 4-30 P. M. for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing the Vice-regal Council on the subject of the publication of the proceedings of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and such other subjects as may be brought forward.

KRISTODAS PAL,
Secy. Central Committee.

Notice.

Wanted a sub-overseer for the District Road Works Dacca, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem including travelling allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 15th February 1884.

DACCA, The 26th Jany. 1884. } District Engineer, Dacca.

NOTICE.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

SONE CANALS.

Notice is hereby given that the Steam Transport service on the Eastern Main and Patna canals has been transferred to Mr. N. A. Hodges under a contract for six months from the 21st January 1884.

A. J. HUGHES,
Offg. Supdtg. Engineer, Sone Circle.

Arrah. 26th January, 1884 }

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

COAL SUPPLY.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Chairman up to noon of the 10th February for one year's supply of best country steam coal in the following quantities more or less.

For the Pulta Pumping Station	...Maunds	47,000
,, ,, Tallah Pumping Station ...	,,	64,000
,, ,, Wellington Square Pumping Station	,,	34,000
,, ,, Chandpal Pumping Station...	,,	26,000
,, ,, Drainage, Palmers Bridge Pumping Station ...	,,	40,000
,, ,, Slaughter House	,,	2,600
,, ,, Entally stores ..	,,	25,000
Total probable year's requirements	Maunds	2,38,000

Parties tendering are required to deliver at the Pulta Pumping station a sample of about 500 maunds of the coal they propose for the purpose of testing. Specification and conditions of contract with form of tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tender to be under cover superscribed. "Tender for Coal." Samples supplied by unsuccessful tenders will be paid for at the valuation put upon them by the Engineer.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenders.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

WANTED by an European gentleman belonging to one of the learned professions the managership of an Estate as town life does not suit his health. Security to a large amount will be given if required. State particulars.

APPLY TO A. B.
Care of the Editor.

পাক্ষিক সমালোচক।

সাহিত্য, সমাজ, শিল্প, বিজ্ঞান, অর্থ ব্যবহার ও রাজনীতি প্রভৃতি বিবিধ বিষয়ক উচ্চ শ্রেণীর পাক্ষিক পত্র ও সমালোচন।

ইহাতে বহুসংখ্যক দক্ষ ও সাহিত্য সমাজের লব্ধপ্রতিষ্ঠ ব্যক্তি লিখিবেন। ইহার সম্পাদকীয় কার্য্য সম্পূর্ণ নূতন প্রণালীতে সম্পন্ন হইবে। বঙ্গভাষায় এরূপ পত্রের এই প্রথম অভ্যুত্থান।

আকার রয়েল ৮ পেজী ৪ ফর্ম্মা। আগামী ফাল্গুন মাসের ১লা হইতে প্রতি পক্ষে প্রকাশিত হইবে। বার্ষিক মূল্য মায় ডাকমাশুল ৪৲ টাকা। আগামী ফাল্গুন মাসের মধ্যে মূল্য দিলে ৩৲ টাকা মাত্র। মূল্য, চিঠিপত্র ও সমালোচনার জন্য পুস্তকাদি কলিকাতা ১১ নং গবর্ণমেণ্ট প্লেশে কার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ শ্রীযুক্ত হরিচরণ রায়ের নিকট প্রেরিতব্য।

WANTED a Head Master for the Gorolgacha Anglo-Vernacular School. A First Art passed is preferred.—Apply to N. G. N. care of Printer.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 800 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and out-offices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

This above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

ANY ONE

Will be supplied free by post 10 copies of Illustrated Sheet Almanack for 1884, on applying to A. C. Mookerjie, Publisher, No. 22, Old Boytakhana 2nd Lane, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Prevention of Cow slaughter in India Society are hereby requested to forward their subscriptions to the Secretary at 60 Cross Street, Calcutta.

BANKA BEHARI BAJPAYI.
President S. P. C. S. in India.

WANTED.

By the Moharaja of Burdwan, a manager for his Kujang Estate in Orissa. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem with prospect of increase. A security of Rs. 10,000 in cash or Government paper required. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Dewan-i-Raj Burdwan. The Palace, Burdwan.

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IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 12, *dated* 14*th January* 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes to pass the following rules under section 90 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, "The Bengal Embankment Act."

1. All estimates for works to be executed under this Act shall include 23 per cent. for establishment, and, in addition, the estimated cost of all petty establishments employed for watching or guarding embankments, and for working sluices.

2. Where tools and plant are to be provided by Government, a charge of 3 per cent. on the outlay will be made, and this percentage shall be added to the estimates.

3. The Collector shall, previous to submitting a report to the Commissioner under sections 11, 19 or 43 of the Act, obtain the written opinion of the Superintending Engineer which shall form part of the record of proceedings in the case.

4. No estimate under section 49 of the Act shall be transmitted to the Collector until it has been countersigned by the Superintending Engineer, who is responsible that the repairs proposed to be executed are necessary, for the manner or in which it is proposed to execute them, and that the rates entered in the estimate fair and reasonable.

5. The Superintending Engineer shall, on the requisition of the Collector, furnish a written opinion on any work it is proposed to execute under the Act, causing all necessary surveys to be made.

6. Where the Collector, under the last preceding section, requires surveys to be made, he shall either cause the estimated cost of the same to be paid to the Engineer, or procure sanction, under the ordinary rules for the disbursement of public money, to the proposed expenditure. Such deposit or sanction shall provide for the salaries and allowances of the Engineers and Surveyors it is intended to employ.

7. The Superintending Engineer shall, in any enquiry under section 51 of the Act on receiving a requisition to that effect from the Collector, give his written opinion as to the boundaries of the lands affected by works or repairs, and the extent to which they have been benefited or affected. This opinion shall form part of the record of proceedings in the case.

8. When it is considered that the ordinary procedure under the Act would be attended with grave and immenent danger to life and property and proceedings under section 25 of the Act are taken by the Collector, or under section 29 by the Engineer, the Collector shall make an immediate report to the Commissioner and forward a copy thereof to the Superintending Engineer. In such cases the Commissioner shall also lose no time in submitting a copy of this report, with his opinion thereon, through the Board of Revenue for the orders of Government.

9. All orders passed under section 31 of the Act shall be inwriting, and the applicant shall be entitled to receive a copy of the same free of charge on application. The Engineer shall delegate to all Public Works sub-divisional officers the power of receiving applications under section 31 of the Act for temporary road-ways and temporary water courses, but no person so appointed shall pass an order for the construction of a temporary water-course, unless he has been specially authorized to do so by the Superintending Engineer. Such authority shall specify the embankments in regard to which only this power is to be exercised. In all cases where an application for a temporary water-course is made to a person appointed by the Engineer, such application shall be submitted to the Engineer for transmission to the Collector. The Engineer, in forwarding applications under this section to the Collector, shall state in writing whether in his opinion they can be sanctioned without endangering the safety of the embankment.

10. All Public Works sub-divisional officers shall be authorized to open or shut sluices under general rules to be issued by the Engineer with the approval of the Collector. A copy of all rules made under this section shall be transmitted to the Superintending Engineer.

11. Any order to remove an embankment or obstruction, or to repair damage, passed under section 79 of the Act, shall be appealable to the court to which an appeal ordinarily lies from the decision of the Magistrate who passes the order.

12. The Engineer shall submit to the Collector, through the Superintending Engineer, an annual report of all expenditure incurred on embankments in the district, distinguishing between those kept up at the cost of Government, and those maintained from funds supplied from other sources. The sums recievable under contracts shall be mentioned. In this report a succinct account of the state of the embankments, of the action of floods during the year, and of any proceedings taken under the Embankment Act, shall be given. The Collector shall forward this report through the Commissioner and Board of Revenue, with his own remarks, for the information of Government.

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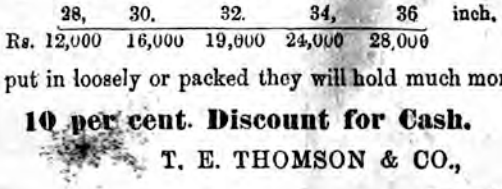

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25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
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	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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